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ABSTRACT

This volume provides comparative data highlighting significant trends affecting colleges and universities in the Southern region of the United States, the area served by the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB). A look at trends for the region makes it apparent that the region is growing more diverse. It is also evident that the economy of the Southern United States is growing as educational attainment rises in the region. At present, 23% of Southerners have bachelors degrees or higher. Educational access is increasing in the SREB area in parallel with the increasing diversity of the region, and educational success is also increasing. Students and their families carry a greater financial burden. In half of the SREB states, tuition and fees account for a larger percentage of median family income than they do nationwide. In spite of this, financial strains remain for colleges in the region. Data are summarized in these sections: (1) "Population and Economy"; (2) "Enrollment"; (3) "Degrees"; (4) "Tuition and Student Financial Aid"; (5) "Faculty and Administrators"; (6) "Revenues and Expenditures"; and (7) "SREB-State Data Exchange Agencies." (Contains 78 tables and 31 graphs.) (SLD)

SREB

HE
Fact Book on
Higher Education

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Region is growing and more diverse: A population growth leader for decades, the South now has almost 100 million people — and the population will continue to have above-average growth well into the new century. The number of Southerners 65 years old or older will double. Minority students will account for almost half of the public high school graduates in seven SREB states. The traditional college-age population will grow in 13 SREB states — dramatically in some states.

Southern economy sets the pace as educational attainment rises: Forty-four percent of the nation's new jobs (more than 7 million) were in the SREB region. Now, seven SREB states have average per-capita income equal to at least 90 percent of the U.S. average — up from only three in SREB's early days. Yet, in half of the SREB states, at least 25 percent of children live in poverty — almost 6 million children.

Not coincidentally, 23 percent of Southerners now have bachelor's or higher degrees. Earlier, that was the percentage of Southerners with high school diplomas. Thirteen SREB states had higher increases in the high school attainment levels than the national rate of increase. Only six SREB states increased their percentages of adults with college degrees at the national rate.

Educational access increases: Eleven SREB states had more college students — an increase of 139,500. Outside the SREB region, more than half of the states had fewer college students. Only one SREB state has a college enrollment rate for 18- to 24-year-olds above the national average. The college-going rate of Hispanics lags behind that of blacks, which, in turn, trails that of whites.

Women and minorities have accounted for the bulk of the enrollment growth. If the percentage of women in professional programs — such as law and medicine — continues to increase as fast as it has, women will outnumber men in professional programs as well as in undergraduate and graduate education. The number of black students has increased by 19 percent (almost 122,500 more students), while total enrollment rose by only 3 percent.

SREB

Fact Book on Higher Education 2000/2001

Joseph L. Marks

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The most recent information in each edition of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* comes from the annual SREB-State Data Exchange — the “backbone” of the *Fact Book*. The SREB-State Data Exchange agencies (listed elsewhere in this volume) provide guidance and assistance without which the *Fact Book* could not offer the comprehensive, up-to-date, comparative data that it does.

Several organizations and federal agencies also are important sources of information: the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine; the American Medical Association; the Association of Research Libraries; the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University; the College and University Professional Association for Human Resources; the Mortenson Research Letter (Postsecondary Opportunity); the National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs; the National Conference of State Legislatures; the National League for Nursing; the National Science Foundation; Research Associates of Washington; the Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University; the U.S. Bureau of the Census; the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; and various offices of the U.S. Department of Education, especially the National Center for Education Statistics, the Office of Postsecondary Education, the Office of Student Financial Assistance and the Washington Office of The College Board.

The *Fact Book* is a team effort. Jennifer Berg, SREB data services assistant, was responsible for the timely analysis and preparation of the databases for this edition of the *Fact Book*. The SREB databases (available on the SREB Web site, www.sreb.org) are more complete and comprehensive than ever before. The thoughtful reviews and suggestions of SREB Senior Vice President Lynn Cornett, of Vice President Jim Watts and of SREB directors Joseph Creech and Gale Gaines greatly enhanced the accuracy and topical focus of the *Fact Book*. SREB President Mark Musick, as always, provided valuable insight and guidance. The SREB communications office, under the leadership of SREB director Bracey Campbell and publications editor Amy Schneider, contributed greatly to the readability and usability of the *Fact Book*.



The creation of the Southern Regional Education Board was based on its founders' belief that education was the path to progress. Those affiliated with SREB today are equally certain that education drives America's economy.

Progress is evident in the rising educational levels in the SREB region. In 1950, the percentage of adults in the SREB states who had high school diplomas was 23 percent. Today, that is the percentage of adults who have at least bachelor's degrees. Pursuing lasting, long-term advances in education is the cornerstone of the Southern Regional Education Board. SREB helps its member states chart their progress, stay on course and address critical questions and issues. The *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* and *Educational Benchmarks* together provide a comprehensive set of comparisons related to education.

State education leaders need to know:

- Are the educational attainment levels of my state's residents where they should be for my state to progress economically and be competitive?
- Are state and local government efforts to support education adequate and in line with the way other governments support education?
- Do my state's residents participate in postsecondary education enough to meet the state's needs and compete with others?
- Do enough students enroll in and graduate from colleges and universities within the state's borders to meet the state's needs?
- Can students and their families afford to attend the colleges, universities and technical institutes in my state?
- Is funding for state colleges, universities and technical institutes adequate?

We offer the *Fact Book* to help those who make or influence decisions about the future of higher education.

Mark Musick
President

SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes *SREB Fact Book Bulletins*, which contain updated and expanded information. SREB data also are available on the Internet at www.sreb.org.



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The *2000/2001 SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* begins a 21st-century tradition, the roots of which trace to the 1960s. Comparative data and trends for SREB-state colleges and universities — presented in a national context — enable SREB states to spot emerging trends, evaluate progress and make judgments about the impact of state and institutional policies. The *Fact Book* contains detailed national and state data on demographics; economics; elementary and secondary school enrollments; high school graduates; employment and unemployment; government revenues and expenditures; college enrollments by age, sex, racial/ethnic group and full-time or part-time attendance; undergraduate, graduate and professional-level enrollments; degrees granted; tuition and fees; financial aid to students; characteristics and salaries of faculty and administrators; and college and university revenues and expenditures. These data can help answer questions related to the policies of state and local governments and of universities, colleges and technical institutes.

Educational access and success

How does my state compare in terms of:

- the percentage of residents who have graduated from high school, college and professional school (educational attainment);
- the percentage of recent high school graduates and of older students who enroll in postsecondary education (educational participation);
- personal income levels, per-capita wealth, employment growth and the mix of industries and unemployment rates (economic strength and progress);
- students of different racial/ethnic backgrounds who earn degrees or certificates (access); and
- expertise in important fields of study?

Prices students and their families pay

How affordable is postsecondary education in my state?

- Are the prices charged by universities, colleges and technical institutes in my state in line with students' and families' ability to pay?
- Are the amounts and types of student financial aid supported by the state adequate and appropriate?

State and local government budget priorities and funding for colleges

Does my state's support of education match the state's needs and ability to pay?

- Is tax revenue growth in line with personal income growth?
- Are the percentages of state and local budgets supporting education and other major priorities adequate? Are they growing or retracting?
- Is funding adequate for universities, colleges and technical institutes to achieve what is expected of them?
- Do colleges have appropriate balances of revenues from state and local appropriations and from tuition and fees?
- Do colleges maintain suitable balances of spending on instruction, research, public service, academic and administrative support, and scholarships?

Information from national sources sometimes is not as current as you or we would like. For example, the most recent and complete national data on college revenues and expenditures are for 1997; data on enrollments and degrees conferred are for 1998.

The *Fact Book* exemplifies SREB's approach to comparative data: compile and evaluate related trends and measures and encourage the examination of noteworthy findings. Comparative information frequently raises more questions than answers, but pursuing those questions often leads to better state policies and better comparative data.

While data on higher education have become more reliable and comparable over the years, data comparisons among states always should be viewed carefully. The reader should take into account the numerous differences among states that can affect comparisons and rankings. Readers are encouraged to contact the SREB-State Data Exchange agencies for state perspectives on trends in higher education.

SREB welcomes suggestions and comments about the *Fact Book*. The SREB Web site (www.sreb.org) provides around-the-clock access to SREB's comprehensive data.

SREB state profiles

The profiles section summarizes the progress and national position of the SREB region and each SREB state. Included are selected data from each of the six statistical chapters. The numbers in brackets above each column refer to tables elsewhere in the *Fact Book* that contain more complete information and full citations of sources.

Population

| | Population | | | | Public Elementary and Secondary Education | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|--------|---|------------------|------|---|
| | Resident Population (In thousands), 2000 | Projected Percent Increase, 2000 to 2010 | 65 Years and Older (In thousands) | | Students (estimated), Fall 2000 | Percent Minority | | Projected Percent Change in High School Graduates, 2000-01 to 2009-10 |
| | | | 2000 | 2025 | | 1990 | 1998 | |
| Refer to table number | [1] | [1] | [3] | [3] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [6] |
| United States | 281,422 | 6 | 34,707 | 61,954 | 47,159,682 | — | 37.1 | 10 |
| SREB states | 99,665 | 7 | 12,379 | 24,141 | 16,793,936 | 35.4 | 38.1 | 10 |
| Alabama | 4,447 | 8 | 582 | 1,069 | 726,259 | 37.2 | 38.5 | -4 |
| Arkansas | 2,673 | 6 | 377 | 731 | 448,018 | 25.5 | 27.2 | -4 |
| Delaware | 784 | 4 | 97 | 165 | 114,424 | 32.0 | 37.6 | 9 |
| Florida | 15,982 | 9 | 2,755 | 5,453 | 2,434,403 | 38.1 | 44.7 | 24 |
| Georgia | 8,186 | 8 | 779 | 1,668 | 1,444,937 | — | 43.6 | 18 |
| Kentucky | 4,042 | 3 | 509 | 917 | 623,231 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 4 |
| Louisiana | 4,469 | 5 | 523 | 945 | 743,089 | 46.8 | 50.3 | -12 |
| Maryland | 5,296 | 7 | 589 | 1,029 | 853,406 | 38.9 | 45.0 | 16 |
| Mississippi | 2,845 | 5 | 344 | 615 | 499,362 | 51.7 | 52.3 | -3 |
| North Carolina | 8,049 | 6 | 991 | 2,004 | 1,265,810 | 33.5 | 37.5 | 27 |
| Oklahoma | 3,451 | 5 | 472 | 888 | 625,577 | 25.8 | 33.0 | -3 |
| South Carolina | 4,012 | 5 | 478 | 963 | 647,400 | 42.2 | 44.3 | 4 |
| Tennessee | 5,689 | 9 | 707 | 1,355 | 905,100 | 23.7 | 26.4 | 30 |
| Texas | 20,852 | 10 | 2,101 | 4,364 | 4,033,697 | 50.4 | 55.9 | 7 |
| Virginia | 7,079 | 8 | 788 | 1,515 | 1,144,054 | — | 35.9 | 10 |
| West Virginia | 1,808 | 2 | 287 | 460 | 285,169 | 4.4 | 5.1 | -8 |

"—" indicates data not available.

Economy

| Refer to table number | Personal Income | | | State and Local Government | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|---|--|---|------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| | Per Capita, 1999 | Percent of U.S. Average, 1999 | Percent Increase, 1989 to 1999 | Tax Revenues | | Expenditures | | | |
| | | | | Per \$1,000 in Personal Income, 1996-97 | Percent Increase, 1986-87 to 1996-97 | Per Capita, 1996-97 | Percent of U.S. Average, 1996-97 | Percent for Higher Education | |
| | | | | | | | | 1986-87 | 1996-97 |
| | [2] | [2] | [2] | [11] | [11] | [12] | [12] | [14] | [14] |
| United States | \$28,542 | 100.0 | 57.1 | \$105 | 79.8 | \$4,673 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 8.5 |
| SREB states | 26,252 | 92.0 | 61.0 | 96 | 94.7 | 4,145 | 88.7 | 10.0 | 9.3 |
| Alabama | 22,987 | 80.5 | 61.0 | 87 | 79.2 | 3,986 | 85.3 | 12.5 | 11.5 |
| Arkansas | 22,244 | 77.9 | 66.4 | 100 | 106.9 | 3,731 | 79.8 | 10.5 | 9.7 |
| Delaware | 30,778 | 107.8 | 31.1 | 107 | 91.1 | 5,364 | 114.8 | 13.3 | 12.6 |
| Florida | 27,780 | 97.3 | 50.7 | 94 | 117.1 | 4,321 | 92.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| Georgia | 27,340 | 95.8 | 65.9 | 99 | 112.9 | 4,361 | 93.3 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| Kentucky | 23,237 | 81.4 | 63.5 | 107 | 97.2 | 3,986 | 85.3 | 10.7 | 10.0 |
| Louisiana | 22,847 | 80.0 | 67.6 | 104 | 75.9 | 4,322 | 92.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Maryland | 32,465 | 113.7 | 51.1 | 100 | 71.9 | 4,480 | 95.9 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| Mississippi | 20,688 | 72.5 | 72.3 | 104 | 106.3 | 4,067 | 87.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 |
| North Carolina | 26,003 | 91.1 | 64.2 | 99 | 103.0 | 4,202 | 89.9 | 14.2 | 11.6 |
| Oklahoma | 22,953 | 80.4 | 56.1 | 102 | 78.7 | 3,679 | 78.7 | 10.6 | 11.2 |
| South Carolina | 23,545 | 82.5 | 65.9 | 96 | 84.8 | 4,208 | 90.0 | 12.6 | 9.8 |
| Tennessee | 25,574 | 89.6 | 65.5 | 85 | 89.4 | 3,953 | 84.6 | 10.1 | 9.4 |
| Texas | 26,858 | 94.1 | 66.6 | 93 | 90.0 | 3,943 | 84.4 | 11.1 | 10.2 |
| Virginia | 29,789 | 104.4 | 54.6 | 93 | 84.1 | 4,234 | 90.6 | 11.3 | 10.0 |
| West Virginia | 20,966 | 73.5 | 59.3 | 109 | 65.0 | 4,266 | 91.3 | 8.3 | 8.9 |

Enrollment

| Total in Higher Education, Fall 1998 | | Percent of Total Enrollment, Fall 1998 | | | | | | |
|--|------------|--|---------------|----------|------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|
| | | Two-Year Colleges | Undergraduate | Graduate | First- Professional | Women | Blacks | Hispanics |
| Refer to table number | [19] | [26] | [22] | [23] | [34] | [28] | [29] | [30] |
| United States | 14,516,045 | 38.0 | 85.7 | 12.2 | 2.1 | 56.1 | 11.4 | 8.9 |
| SREB states | 4,575,780 | 37.8 | 86.8 | 11.1 | 2.1 | 56.7 | 17.7 | 8.3 |
| Alabama | 216,241 | 31.5 | 87.6 | 10.3 | 2.0 | 56.7 | 25.7 | 0.9 |
| Arkansas | 113,751 | 30.4 | 91.2 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 58.1 | 16.6 | 1.1 |
| Delaware | 46,260 | 28.0 | 86.6 | 11.0 | 2.3 | 59.1 | 15.8 | 2.4 |
| Florida | 661,187 | 49.6 | 88.7 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 56.8 | 15.4 | 16.0 |
| Georgia | 303,685 | 24.1 | 84.3 | 12.2 | 3.5 | 56.9 | 26.9 | 1.8 |
| Kentucky | 180,550 | 25.2 | 85.9 | 11.4 | 2.7 | 58.8 | 7.7 | 0.9 |
| Louisiana | 221,110 | 19.7 | 85.6 | 11.8 | 2.6 | 58.2 | 28.6 | 2.4 |
| Maryland | 265,173 | 39.8 | 81.6 | 16.8 | 1.6 | 58.5 | 25.4 | 2.8 |
| Mississippi | 132,438 | 44.9 | 89.9 | 8.7 | 1.3 | 58.1 | 32.7 | 0.6 |
| North Carolina | 387,407 | 40.3 | 88.7 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 57.5 | 21.7 | 1.6 |
| Oklahoma | 178,507 | 35.0 | 86.2 | 11.7 | 2.1 | 54.4 | 8.2 | 2.9 |
| South Carolina | 181,353 | 36.3 | 85.9 | 12.4 | 1.7 | 58.8 | 24.9 | 1.1 |
| Tennessee | 251,319 | 32.2 | 86.8 | 11.0 | 2.2 | 56.3 | 16.0 | 1.2 |
| Texas | 978,550 | 45.5 | 87.3 | 10.7 | 2.0 | 54.7 | 10.6 | 22.9 |
| Virginia | 370,142 | 37.6 | 84.8 | 13.2 | 2.0 | 56.8 | 17.5 | 2.7 |
| West Virginia | 88,107 | 9.4 | 86.3 | 11.9 | 1.7 | 55.8 | 4.3 | 0.7 |

Degrees

| Refer to table number | Associate's | | Bachelor's | | Master's | | Doctoral | | First-Professional ¹ | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|
| | Percent Change, 1992-93 to | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to | | Percent Increase, 1992-93 to | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to | |
| | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 |
| | [37] | [37] | [38] | [38] | [40] | [40] | [42] | [42] | [44] | [44] |
| United States | 558,555 | 10.7 | 1,181,295 | 1.7 | 430,164 | 16.8 | 46,010 | 9.3 | 78,598 | 4.5 |
| SREB states | 172,347 | 13.6 | 374,264 | 5.6 | 123,519 | 21.3 | 12,831 | 12.5 | 23,936 | 10.1 |
| Alabama | 9,077 | 21.3 | 20,335 | -0.9 | 6,318 | 12.1 | 569 | 40.1 | 1,095 | 26.4 |
| Arkansas | 3,155 | 20.5 | 9,222 | 9.1 | 2,181 | 18.8 | 162 | 35.0 | 460 | 2.4 |
| Delaware | 1,087 | -17.2 | 4,418 | 7.3 | 1,439 | 50.8 | 172 | 19.4 | 344 | -37.5 |
| Florida | 48,209 | 22.3 | 48,463 | 12.2 | 16,677 | 26.9 | 1,881 | 13.2 | 2,762 | 18.9 |
| Georgia | 9,267 | 11.4 | 29,408 | 15.8 | 10,671 | 34.1 | 1,084 | 20.6 | 2,489 | 27.7 |
| Kentucky | 6,386 | -2.4 | 14,977 | 4.0 | 4,773 | 13.8 | 410 | 25.0 | 1,180 | 19.8 |
| Louisiana | 4,785 | 67.0 | 18,553 | 4.1 | 5,674 | 20.1 | 567 | 32.5 | 1,723 | 14.7 |
| Maryland | 7,867 | -6.6 | 20,809 | 1.9 | 10,130 | 26.9 | 995 | 4.8 | 1,115 | 6.2 |
| Mississippi | 5,742 | 3.0 | 10,290 | -3.6 | 3,405 | 27.4 | 351 | 15.8 | 494 | 6.0 |
| North Carolina | 14,085 | 15.8 | 34,129 | 7.1 | 8,125 | 18.4 | 1,083 | 10.5 | 1,902 | 11.3 |
| Oklahoma | 6,750 | 7.1 | 15,887 | 5.9 | 5,310 | 19.1 | 410 | -1.4 | 1,026 | 10.6 |
| South Carolina | 6,398 | 7.5 | 15,174 | -0.5 | 4,615 | 8.7 | 404 | -1.0 | 737 | 22.0 |
| Tennessee | 7,080 | 4.1 | 21,538 | 5.7 | 7,072 | 41.0 | 687 | -4.7 | 1,453 | 8.4 |
| Texas | 28,163 | 13.5 | 71,771 | 6.2 | 23,632 | 13.1 | 2,815 | 10.6 | 4,821 | -1.2 |
| Virginia | 11,378 | 11.2 | 31,000 | 0.5 | 10,935 | 17.3 | 1,083 | 8.5 | 1,953 | 7.8 |
| West Virginia | 2,918 | * | 8,290 | -3.7 | 2,562 | 33.7 | 158 | 59.6 | 382 | 19.4 |

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹ Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Tuition and Student Financial Aid

| Refer to table number | Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students, Public Institutions, 1999-2000 | | Federal Pell Grants | | Stafford Subsidized Loans | | Stafford Unsubsidized Loans | | Need-Based Grants for Undergraduate Students | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|---------|--|---------|--|---------|--|---------|
| | Four-Year | Two-Year ¹ | Percent Increase, Dollars (in thousands), 1993-94 to 1998-99 | | Percent Change, Dollars (in thousands), 1993-94 to 1998-99 | | Percent Increase, Dollars (in thousands), 1993-94 to 1998-99 | | Percent Change, Dollars (in thousands), 1993-94 to 1998-99 | |
| | | | 1998-99 | 1998-99 | 1998-99 | 1998-99 | 1998-99 | 1998-99 | 1998-99 | 1998-99 |
| | [47] | [48] | [52] | [52] | [50] | [50] | [50] | [50] | [49] | [49] |
| United States | \$3,067 | \$1,582 | \$7,232,781 | 29.0 | \$17,276,244 | 12.6 | \$12,773,560 | 165.6 | \$2,945,717 | 20.5 |
| SREB states | 2,525 | 1,159 | 2,473,445 | 38.1 | 5,252,084 | 17.3 | 3,898,618 | 179.7 | 375,986 | 42.2 |
| Alabama | 2,852 | 2,957 | 141,067 | 28.4 | 278,553 | 38.4 | 193,421 | 235.0 | 2,046 | -10.3 |
| Arkansas | 2,972 | 1,013 | 76,019 | 32.3 | 117,290 | 7.4 | 71,922 | 200.3 | 15,922 | 78.8 |
| Delaware | 4,057 | 1,616 | 11,729 | 39.0 | 43,961 | 17.2 | 34,230 | 93.4 | 1,409 | 36.4 |
| Florida | 2,264 | 1,387 | 366,364 | 53.1 | 813,756 | 24.6 | 689,806 | 237.6 | 36,659 | -0.4 |
| Georgia | 2,296 | 1,366 | 175,169 | 42.2 | 453,075 | 26.9 | 366,006 | 192.9 | 472 | -90.8 |
| Kentucky | 2,404 | 1,180 | 117,243 | 22.2 | 193,189 | -4.4 | 134,519 | 118.0 | 38,441 | 50.6 |
| Louisiana | 2,152 | 1,156 | 157,854 | 25.7 | 323,380 | -2.7 | 237,224 | 151.1 | 1,393 | -78.3 |
| Maryland | 4,122 | 2,310 | 97,667 | 38.1 | 252,306 | 34.2 | 183,125 | 201.5 | 38,515 | 56.7 |
| Mississippi | 2,687 | 1,000 | 110,030 | 31.9 | 173,295 | 27.4 | 101,347 | 156.6 | 859 | -31.2 |
| North Carolina | 1,889 | 777 | 164,597 | 48.5 | 336,982 | 21.8 | 252,021 | 144.1 | 41,579 | 201.9 |
| Oklahoma | 1,977 | 1,431 | 110,502 | 18.3 | 221,354 | 0.8 | 152,603 | 129.6 | 17,387 | 30.5 |
| South Carolina | 3,410 | 1,224 | 96,518 | 38.0 | 216,480 | 16.1 | 156,460 | 162.4 | 22,853 | 32.1 |
| Tennessee | 2,566 | 1,306 | 131,220 | 26.2 | 321,689 | 13.4 | 226,392 | 180.2 | 20,648 | 12.8 |
| Texas | 2,534 | 930 | 509,644 | 44.9 | 990,333 | 15.9 | 713,163 | 180.8 | 61,728 | 112.1 |
| Virginia | 3,604 | 1,159 | 150,488 | 45.1 | 395,878 | 14.7 | 307,749 | 165.7 | 62,972 | 16.9 |
| West Virginia | 2,408 | 1,487 | 57,334 | 30.7 | 120,564 | 24.8 | 78,630 | 172.6 | 13,103 | 93.8 |

¹ Includes institutional category Two-Year 1. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Revenues and Expenditures

| Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------------|---------|-------------|---|------------------------------|---------|------|
| Percent of Educational and General Revenues | | | | | Percent of Educational and General Spending | | | |
| Tuition and Fees | | State Appropriations | | Instruction | | Scholarships and Fellowships | | |
| 1991-92 | 1996-97 | 1991-92 | 1996-97 | 1991-92 | 1996-97 | 1991-92 | 1996-97 | |
| Refer to table number | [71] | [71] | [71] | [71] | [73] | [73] | [73] | [73] |
| United States | 21.5 | 26.1 | 44.5 | 39.9 | 38.0 | 36.2 | 7.2 | 8.2 |
| SREB states | 18.9 | 23.1 | 47.2 | 42.7 | 39.0 | 37.5 | 7.0 | 8.1 |
| Alabama | 19.6 | 23.0 | 43.6 | 40.1 | 34.1 | 32.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Arkansas | 18.7 | 23.6 | 51.7 | 49.1 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 10.7 | 9.7 |
| Delaware | 40.3 | 45.0 | 26.9 | 20.4 | 42.2 | 45.2 | 7.7 | 8.7 |
| Florida | 15.1 | 17.7 | 52.9 | 51.1 | 36.4 | 35.7 | 5.6 | 9.0 |
| Georgia | 17.3 | 20.3 | 51.5 | 50.0 | 36.8 | 34.5 | 4.3 | 9.9 |
| Kentucky | 18.6 | 21.9 | 51.3 | 42.4 | 36.5 | 34.3 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| Louisiana | 21.4 | 26.6 | 43.9 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 10.1 | 8.8 |
| Maryland | 25.8 | 30.2 | 43.7 | 36.6 | 39.1 | 34.4 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| Mississippi | 21.9 | 23.9 | 42.2 | 47.8 | 35.2 | 35.0 | 11.6 | 10.7 |
| North Carolina | 12.8 | 16.8 | 51.5 | 53.0 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 5.6 | 8.6 |
| Oklahoma | 17.6 | 23.7 | 50.7 | 46.3 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 10.2 | 9.9 |
| South Carolina | 24.6 | 28.8 | 48.5 | 44.5 | 40.6 | 38.9 | 5.6 | 7.4 |
| Tennessee | 20.4 | 22.8 | 48.6 | 48.3 | 43.1 | 42.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Texas | 13.6 | 19.2 | 46.7 | 37.7 | 40.9 | 38.9 | 6.3 | 6.9 |
| Virginia | 29.3 | 34.0 | 37.9 | 32.1 | 41.5 | 39.1 | 8.1 | 9.5 |
| West Virginia | 24.2 | 30.6 | 49.8 | 45.9 | 39.5 | 36.3 | 8.8 | 9.8 |

Faculty Salaries

| | Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities | | | Public Two-Year Colleges ¹ | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Average Salary, 1999-2000 | Percent of U.S. Average, 1999-2000 | Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | Average Salary, 1999-2000 | Percent of U.S. Average, 1999-2000 | Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 |
| Refer to table number | [54] | [54] | [54] | [58] | [58] | [58] |
| United States | \$59,079 | 100.0 | 5.8 | \$46,060 | 100.0 | 1.9 |
| SREB states | 55,022 | 93.1 | 6.1 | 40,661 | 88.3 | 5.7 |
| Alabama | 52,040 | 88.1 | 4.8 | 42,921 | 93.2 | 1.4 |
| Arkansas | 49,442 | 83.7 | 7.9 | 34,535 | 75.0 | 3.7 |
| Delaware | 66,188 | 112.0 | 8.7 | 47,954 | 104.1 | 1.9 |
| Florida | 55,853 | 94.5 | 2.5 | 41,455 | 90.0 | 1.9 |
| Georgia | 58,315 | 98.7 | 10.5 | 44,281 | 96.1 | 13.1 |
| Kentucky | 53,754 | 91.0 | 4.0 | 40,369 | 87.6 | 12.2 |
| Louisiana | 46,874 | 79.3 | 5.6 | 36,804 | 79.9 | 6.6 |
| Maryland | 59,319 | 100.4 | 6.2 | 49,845 | 108.2 | 4.9 |
| Mississippi | 51,226 | 86.7 | 3.7 | 41,387 | 89.9 | 15.3 |
| North Carolina | 58,568 | 99.1 | 7.1 | 34,527 | 75.0 | 5.9 |
| Oklahoma | 50,805 | 86.0 | 7.3 | 38,250 | 83.0 | 5.9 |
| South Carolina | 54,493 | 92.2 | 8.2 | 36,959 | 80.2 | 8.6 |
| Tennessee | 51,806 | 87.7 | -3.3 | 37,102 | 80.6 | -6.3 |
| Texas | 55,479 | 93.9 | 7.0 | 42,083 | 91.4 | 7.9 |
| Virginia | 61,862 | 104.7 | 9.1 | 43,959 | 95.4 | 7.3 |
| West Virginia | 48,514 | 82.1 | 8.6 | 39,986 | 86.8 | 11.7 |

¹ Includes institutional category Two-Year 1. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Faculty and Administrators

| Refer to table number | Full-Time Faculty, 1997-98 | | | | Full-Time Administrators, 1997-98 | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|
| | Percent of Total at Four-Year Colleges and Universities | | Percent of Total at Two-Year Colleges ¹ | | Percent of Total at Four-Year Colleges and Universities | | Percent of Total at Two-Year Colleges ¹ | |
| | Women | Blacks | Women | Blacks | Women | Blacks | Women | Blacks |
| | [60] | [60] | [64] | [64] | [63] | [63] | [65] | [65] |
| United States | 32.8 | 5.0 | 47.6 | 6.1 | 41.2 | 9.8 | 45.2 | 9.7 |
| SREB states | 33.3 | 8.2 | 50.5 | 8.7 | 40.2 | 12.9 | 43.1 | 12.7 |
| Alabama | 32.3 | 8.0 | 50.9 | 17.7 | 35.2 | 9.6 | 37.9 | 24.9 |
| Arkansas | 37.1 | 7.3 | 52.7 | 4.9 | 51.9 | 11.9 | 50.4 | 8.1 |
| Delaware | 32.1 | 9.7 | 58.3 | 8.1 | 41.4 | 17.7 | 48.5 | 21.2 |
| Florida | 32.1 | 7.9 | 49.3 | 9.6 | 39.7 | 16.0 | 42.9 | 13.9 |
| Georgia | 36.6 | 8.0 | 53.8 | 11.4 | 39.7 | 15.3 | 48.5 | 17.1 |
| Kentucky | 33.4 | 4.8 | 55.5 | 5.0 | 37.4 | 8.6 | 41.0 | 6.7 |
| Louisiana | 38.9 | 14.3 | 55.9 | 16.7 | 42.6 | 18.8 | 35.1 | 21.8 |
| Maryland | 31.7 | 13.4 | 49.7 | 9.9 | 40.5 | 22.6 | 50.9 | 13.4 |
| Mississippi | 34.1 | 17.2 | 60.1 | 8.9 | 45.3 | 26.8 | 30.5 | 12.9 |
| North Carolina | 32.8 | 11.2 | 51.7 | 9.2 | 37.9 | 16.0 | 35.9 | 11.8 |
| Oklahoma | 30.7 | 3.6 | 49.3 | 3.4 | 37.2 | 7.9 | 39.5 | 4.7 |
| South Carolina | 32.5 | 7.8 | 51.9 | 9.3 | 30.3 | 8.9 | 41.0 | 17.2 |
| Tennessee | 33.3 | 6.6 | 51.1 | 10.1 | 36.8 | 9.7 | 43.7 | 21.6 |
| Texas | 33.0 | 5.0 | 46.5 | 6.2 | 39.3 | 6.4 | 46.9 | 9.7 |
| Virginia | 30.9 | 8.2 | 46.5 | 7.5 | 47.5 | 12.0 | 40.3 | 8.8 |
| West Virginia | 33.8 | 2.7 | 49.4 | 1.3 | 31.7 | 6.0 | 35.3 | 5.9 |

¹ Includes institutional category Two-Year 1. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

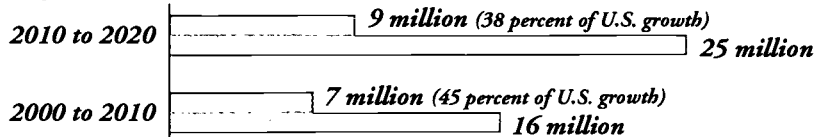


Population

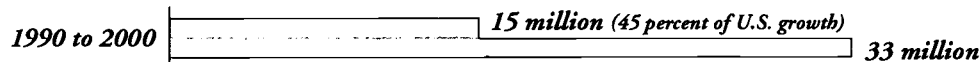
The South's population grew faster than the nation's over the last 10 years. This important fact has major implications for the development of the region. However, it is not a new fact; the South has been a growth leader for decades. The region's population has grown by 18 percent to almost 100 million, while the nation's has risen by 13 percent. The growth in the SREB region peaked in the last 10 years with an increase of almost 14,825,700 people. In the next 10 years, the South's rate of increase is projected to remain above the national average, but the total growth is expected to taper to about 7,372,200. Florida (9 percent), Tennessee (9 percent) and Texas (10 percent) are projected to be the fastest-growing SREB states in the next 10 years.

Population Growth

Projected



Actual



☐ SREB states ☐ United States

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

By 2025, 20 percent of the South's population will be 65 years old or older, compared with less than 13 percent today — a doubling of today's number. By then, nearly 40 percent of Americans 65 years old or older will live in the South. There also are expected to be changes affecting schools and colleges in the next couple of decades. In the next five years, the number of preschool-age children (under 5 years old) is projected to grow in only five SREB states (Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas). The number of school-age children (5- to 17-year-olds) is projected to increase in 10 SREB states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia). It will remain the same or decline in the other states. The traditional college-age population (18- to 24-year-olds) will grow in all SREB states except Kentucky, Mississippi and West Virginia over the next five years. The growth will be dramatic in some states. In Florida the increase will be 155,000. Georgia's traditional college-age population will grow by 70,000; Maryland's will grow by 51,000. North Carolina's population of traditional college-age adults will increase by 72,000 and Texas' will increase by 220,000. However, people age 24 and younger will account for a steadily decreasing proportion of the nation's population through 2025.

Traditional College-Age Population*, SREB States

Actual

2000 | 9.4 million

Projected

2005 | 10.1 million

2015 | 10.8 million

2025 | 10.7 million

* 18- to 24-year-olds

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The racial and ethnic mix in the SREB states also is expected to change. The Hispanic population will grow the fastest by 2025, increasing from 10 percent to 15 percent of the region's total population. Florida and Texas are home to 85 percent of the Hispanics living in the South. The black population is projected to increase from 19 percent to 21 percent of the SREB states' total. By 2025, nonwhites are expected to account for 20 percent or more of the population in 12 SREB states: Alabama (28 percent), Delaware (26 percent), Florida (20 percent), Georgia (36 percent), Louisiana (39 percent), Maryland (40 percent), Mississippi (38 percent), North Carolina (27 percent), Oklahoma (22 percent), South Carolina (32 percent), Tennessee (20 percent) and Virginia (30 percent). Hispanics are projected to reach 24 percent in Florida and 38 percent in Texas.

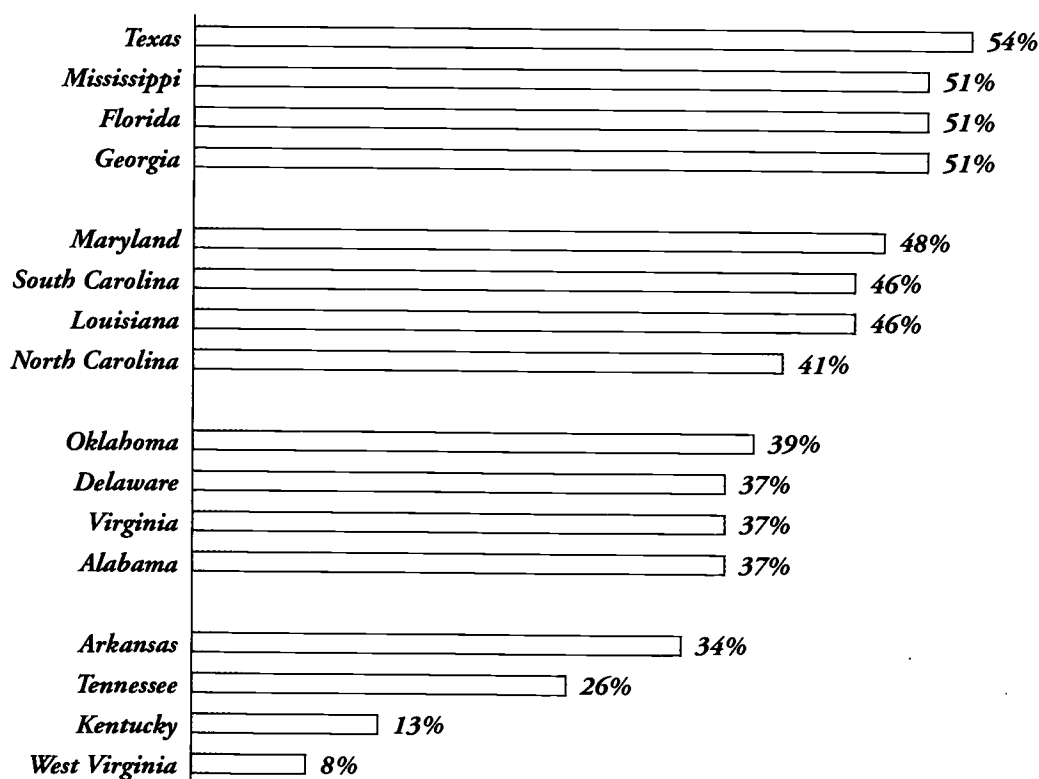
Young people in the education pipeline

Between 2000 and 2005, enrollment in public kindergarten through 12th grade is projected to grow by 1 percent nationwide and 2 percent in the SREB states. State differences are notable. North Carolina is projected to have an increase of 5 percent, while four SREB states (Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and West Virginia) are projected to have decreases. Between 2005 and 2010, trends turn around: In almost all SREB states there are projected to be downturns in school enrollment. Only Georgia (1 percent) and Texas (3 percent) are expected to have growth. This pattern contrasts with that of the 1990s, when public school enrollment grew 14 percent regionwide — an increase of about 2.1 million students. During the 1990s, the SREB states with the greatest increases in school enrollment were Delaware (15 percent), Florida (31 percent), Georgia (26 percent), Maryland (19 percent), North Carolina (17 percent), Texas (19 percent) and Virginia (15 percent).

From 2001 to 2010, the numbers of public high school graduates in the region and in the nation are projected to grow by 10 percent. For the SREB states, that rate of increase means more than 89,100 additional graduates from public high schools in the SREB states. Dramatic increases are expected in five SREB states: Florida, up more than 25,500 (24 percent); Georgia, up more than 11,600 (18 percent); Maryland, up almost 8,000 (16 percent); North Carolina, up almost 16,800 (27 percent); and Tennessee, up more than 12,200 (30 percent). Texas' projected increase of 7 percent is expected to result in an additional 15,800 graduates.

Minorities make up a growing share of enrollment in elementary and secondary schools and of high school graduates. In 1980, minorities accounted for at least one-third of public school enrollment in seven SREB states (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas). By 1998, 12 SREB states (Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia) had at least one-third minority enrollment. Minority students are projected to account for at least 46 percent of the public high school graduates in seven SREB states (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas) by 2008.

Projected Minority* Percent of Public High School Graduates by 2008



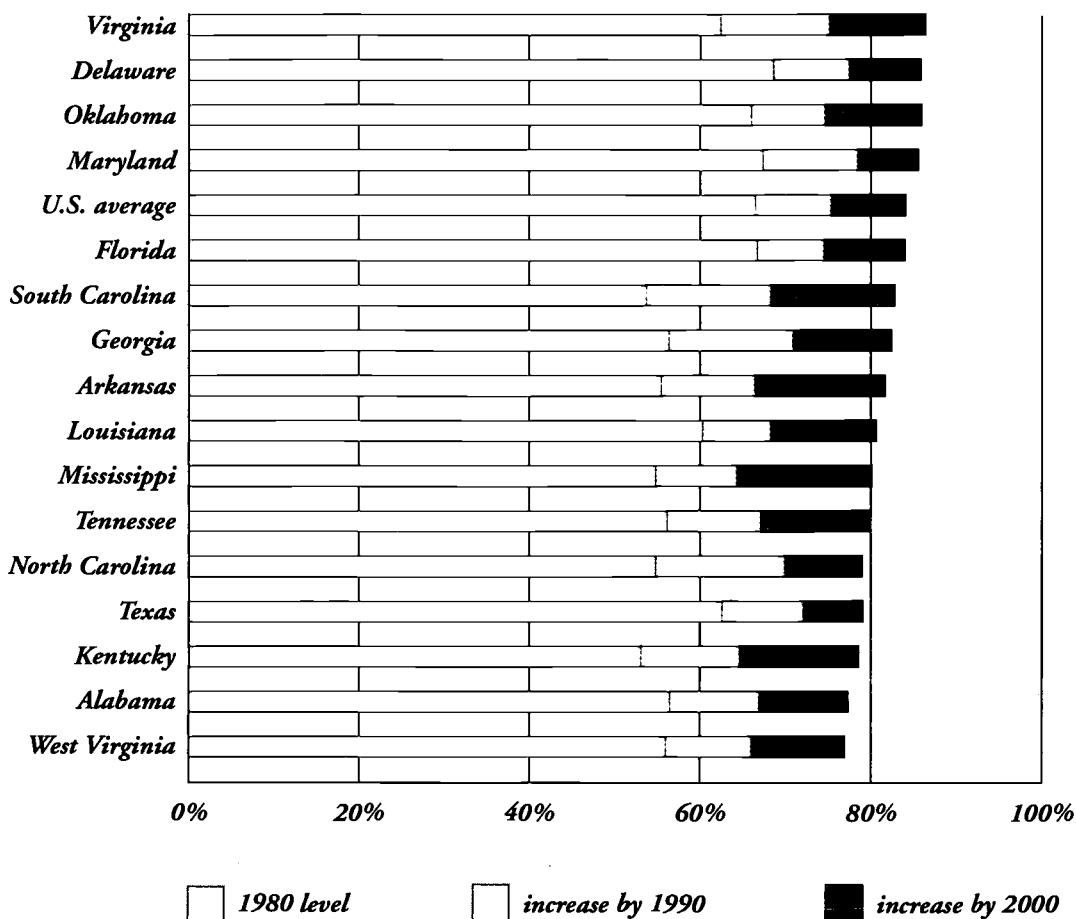
* Minority indicates nonwhite.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Adults' educational attainment

In the 1990s, the percentage of the SREB states' adults 25 and older with high school diplomas or General Educational Development (GED) certificates rose 12 percentage points to 81 percent. The percentage with at least a bachelor's degree rose from 17 percent in 1990 to almost 23 percent by the end of the decade. In 13 SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North

Percent of Adults With High School Diplomas or the Equivalent

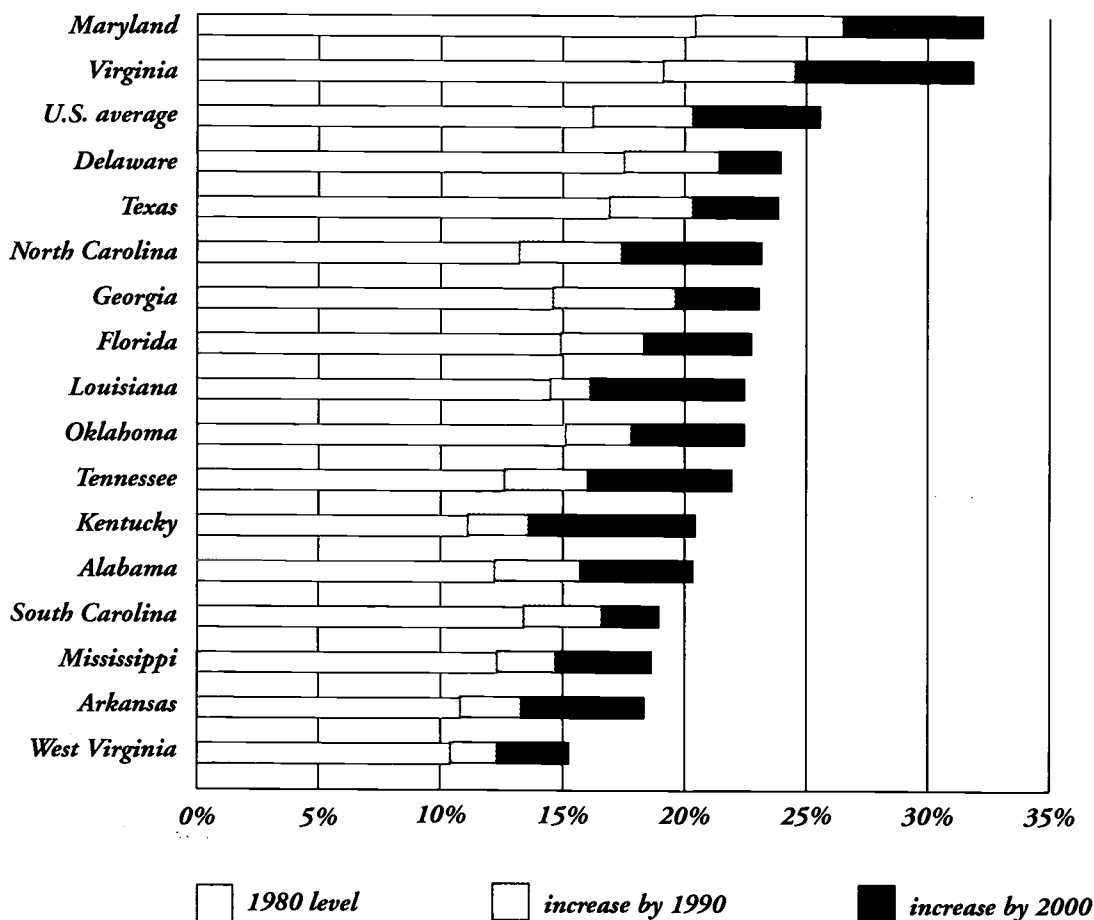


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia), the percentages of adults with high school diplomas or GED certificates increased at a higher rate than did the national average. Only six SREB states (Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia) increased their percentages of adults with college degrees at the national rate or higher.

What a difference 50 years makes! In 1950, 23 percent of Southerners had high school diplomas. By 2000, 23 percent of Southerners had bachelor's degrees or higher.

Percent of Adults With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

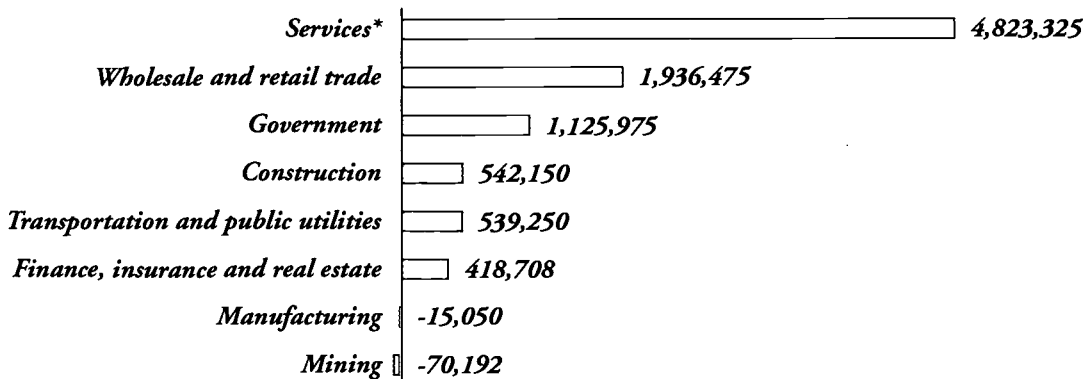
Poverty rates

From 1989 to 1999, the South reduced its poverty rate by 2.4 percentage points, while the national poverty rate decreased by one-half percentage point. In 1999, the SREB region's poverty rate was 14 percent — slightly higher than the national rate of 13 percent. Among children under age 18, the poverty rates are higher. In 1997, 21 percent of the nation's and 24 percent of the SREB region's children under 18 lived in poverty. In half of the SREB states, at least 25 percent of children were living in poverty; in no SREB state was that percentage lower than 14 percent. More than 5.8 million children in the SREB states were living in poverty in the late 1990s.

Employment

The SREB states account for more than one-third of the nation's civilian labor force. From 1989 to 1999, 44 percent (7.1 million) of the new jobs nationwide were created in SREB states. This increase of 17 percent outpaced the national growth rate of 13 percent.

Changes in Nonagricultural Employment, SREB States, 1989 to 1999



* The top five service industries are medical and health services; business services, such as advertising and data processing; engineering and management services; social services; and education. Also included are jobs in hotels and motels, laundries and auto repairs.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The service industries, the largest sector of the region's labor market, had the largest increase (59 percent) during those 10 years. The top five service industries are medical and health services; business services, such as advertising and data processing; engineering and management services; social services; and education. The service industries also include jobs in hotels and motels, laundries and auto repairs. The second-highest growth rate was in construction (29 percent), followed closely by transportation and public utilities (28 percent). Employment in wholesale and retail trades rose by 23 percent. Finance, insurance and real estate rose by 21 percent, and government employment grew by 18 percent. The number of jobs in mining and manufacturing both declined. Unemployment fell to 4.1 percent by 1999.

Personal income

In every decade since the 1950s, the SREB region's per-capita income has increased faster than has the national rate. In 1950, only three SREB states (Delaware, Florida and Maryland) had an average per-capita income equal to at least 90 percent of the U.S. average. By 1999, that number had risen to seven (Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia). In 1999, the regional average of \$26,252 was 92 percent of the national average of \$28,542. Per-capita income in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia exceeded the national average.

Government revenues and expenditures

From 1987 to 1997, state and local government general revenues in the SREB states increased by 102 percent and tax revenues increased by 95 percent, while personal income increased by 90 percent. In 1997, the SREB states' tax revenues per \$1,000 of personal income were 91 percent of the U.S. average, up just slightly from 10 years before.

Between the late 1980s and the late 1990s, state and local governments regionwide and nationwide rearranged their budgets. Spending on social welfare rose from 20 percent of the total to 26 percent; higher education fell from 10 percent to 9 percent; elementary and secondary education fell from 25 percent to 24 percent; and transportation and public safety fell from 27 percent to 25 percent. Administration held even at about 5 percent. Between 1999 and 2000, state general-fund and earmarked appropriations for elementary and secondary education and higher education increased by more than 7 percent — one percentage point higher than the increase in the total appropriations. If this trend could continue long term, education could regain the budget share that it has lost.

The revenue-generating patterns in the SREB states also changed between the late 1980s and the late 1990s. State and local governments' reliance on federal funds has increased from 17 percent of revenues to 19 percent. The proportions of state and local governments' revenues that come from the federal government range from 14 percent in Virginia to 27 percent in Mississippi and West Virginia. States' tax policies vary. Sales taxes account for none of the tax revenues in Delaware and 24 percent in Tennessee. Property taxes account for 6 percent of the tax revenues in Alabama and 21 percent in Texas. Income taxes (corporate and individual) range from none in Texas to 25 percent of the tax revenues in Maryland.

Table 1
Total Population, Changes and Projections

| | Resident Population (in thousands), 2000 | Percent Change | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Past | | | Projected | |
| | | 1970 to 1980 | 1980 to 1990 | 1990 to 2000 | 2000 to 2010 | 2010 to 2020 |
| United States | 281,422 | 11.4 | 9.8 | 13.2 | 6 | 8 |
| SREB states | 99,665 | 20.4 | 13.5 | 17.5 | 7 | 9 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 35.4 | | | | | |
| Alabama | 4,447 | 13.1 | 3.8 | 10.1 | 8 | 6 |
| Arkansas | 2,673 | 18.9 | 2.8 | 13.7 | 6 | 6 |
| Delaware | 784 | 8.4 | 12.1 | 17.6 | 4 | 4 |
| Florida | 15,982 | 43.5 | 32.7 | 23.5 | 9 | 13 |
| Georgia | 8,186 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 26.4 | 8 | 8 |
| Kentucky | 4,042 | 13.7 | 0.7 | 9.7 | 3 | 3 |
| Louisiana | 4,469 | 15.4 | 0.3 | 5.9 | 5 | 7 |
| Maryland | 5,296 | 7.5 | 13.4 | 10.8 | 7 | 7 |
| Mississippi | 2,845 | 13.7 | 2.1 | 10.5 | 5 | 4 |
| North Carolina | 8,049 | 15.7 | 12.7 | 21.4 | 6 | 7 |
| Oklahoma | 3,451 | 18.2 | 4.0 | 9.7 | 5 | 8 |
| South Carolina | 4,012 | 20.5 | 11.7 | 15.1 | 5 | 7 |
| Tennessee | 5,689 | 16.9 | 6.2 | 16.7 | 9 | 6 |
| Texas | 20,852 | 27.1 | 19.4 | 22.8 | 10 | 13 |
| Virginia | 7,079 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 14.4 | 8 | 8 |
| West Virginia | 1,808 | 11.8 | -8.0 | 0.8 | 2 | * |

* Decrease of less than 1 percent.

Note: Because of rounding, the regional total may not equal the sum of the states as shown.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Resident Population of the 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000" (2000); "April 1, 1990" (1990); "Projections of the Total Population of States: 1995 to 2025" (1997) — (www.census.gov); and "Resident Population of States," *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 957 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984).

Table 2
Per-Capita Income

| | 1999 | Percent Increase | | | | Percent of U.S. Average | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1959 to 1969 | 1969 to 1979 | 1979 to 1989 | 1989 to 1999 | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 |
| United States | \$28,542 | 73.1 | 137.4 | 99.3 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SREB states | 26,252 | 82.2 | 152.2 | 101.0 | 61.0 | 79.6 | 83.8 | 89.0 | 89.7 | 92.0 |
| Alabama | 22,987 | 79.7 | 158.1 | 101.8 | 61.0 | 68.8 | 71.4 | 77.6 | 78.6 | 80.5 |
| Arkansas | 22,244 | 84.1 | 166.1 | 91.3 | 66.4 | 64.3 | 68.4 | 76.6 | 73.6 | 77.9 |
| Delaware | 30,778 | 63.1 | 149.5 | 106.4 | 31.1 | 125.9 | 118.7 | 124.7 | 129.1 | 107.8 |
| Florida | 27,780 | 81.1 | 140.1 | 109.8 | 50.7 | 91.1 | 95.3 | 96.4 | 101.5 | 97.3 |
| Georgia | 27,340 | 90.6 | 142.4 | 114.4 | 65.9 | 75.0 | 82.6 | 84.3 | 90.7 | 95.8 |
| Kentucky | 23,237 | 83.0 | 152.8 | 91.0 | 63.5 | 72.5 | 76.7 | 81.6 | 78.2 | 81.4 |
| Louisiana | 22,847 | 69.5 | 168.1 | 75.7 | 67.6 | 76.9 | 75.4 | 85.1 | 75.0 | 80.0 |
| Maryland | 32,465 | 81.2 | 133.1 | 120.3 | 51.1 | 104.1 | 109.0 | 107.0 | 118.3 | 113.7 |
| Mississippi | 20,688 | 89.9 | 169.7 | 86.7 | 72.3 | 56.6 | 62.1 | 70.5 | 66.1 | 72.5 |
| North Carolina | 26,003 | 90.6 | 142.6 | 115.6 | 64.2 | 71.6 | 78.9 | 80.6 | 87.2 | 91.1 |
| Oklahoma | 22,953 | 69.5 | 162.4 | 75.6 | 56.1 | 84.9 | 83.1 | 91.8 | 80.9 | 80.4 |
| South Carolina | 23,545 | 100.9 | 146.7 | 105.2 | 65.9 | 62.9 | 73.0 | 75.8 | 78.1 | 82.5 |
| Tennessee | 25,574 | 84.5 | 152.3 | 106.9 | 65.5 | 72.3 | 77.1 | 81.9 | 85.0 | 89.6 |
| Texas | 26,858 | 71.1 | 163.0 | 81.0 | 66.6 | 89.2 | 88.2 | 97.7 | 88.7 | 94.1 |
| Virginia | 29,789 | 88.5 | 148.5 | 118.7 | 54.6 | 84.8 | 92.3 | 96.6 | 106.0 | 104.4 |
| West Virginia | 20,966 | 73.5 | 163.6 | 79.1 | 59.3 | 72.4 | 72.6 | 80.6 | 72.4 | 73.5 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis: "Personal Income for States and Regions" (various years); and "State Per-Capita Income" (various years) — (www.bea.doc.gov).

Table 3
Age Distribution of the Population and Projections

| | Population (in thousands) | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Under 5 Years | | | | 5 to 17 Years | | | |
| | 2000 | 2005 | 2015 | 2025 | 2000 | 2005 | 2015 | 2025 |
| United States | 18,988 | 19,128 | 21,175 | 22,500 | 51,794 | 52,832 | 53,348 | 58,284 |
| SREB states | 6,503 | 6,582 | 7,159 | 7,469 | 18,210 | 18,626 | 18,610 | 20,011 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 34.2 | 34.4 | 33.8 | 33.2 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 34.9 | 34.3 |
| Alabama | 290 | 285 | 296 | 300 | 815 | 834 | 811 | 838 |
| Arkansas | 169 | 167 | 167 | 163 | 484 | 484 | 460 | 463 |
| Delaware | 50 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 141 | 141 | 133 | 136 |
| Florida | 904 | 922 | 1,032 | 1,086 | 2,603 | 2,641 | 2,641 | 2,894 |
| Georgia | 544 | 558 | 608 | 628 | 1,526 | 1,597 | 1,591 | 1,700 |
| Kentucky | 251 | 244 | 239 | 232 | 712 | 707 | 663 | 656 |
| Louisiana | 320 | 320 | 338 | 346 | 894 | 884 | 887 | 936 |
| Maryland | 358 | 353 | 389 | 411 | 961 | 980 | 973 | 1,060 |
| Mississippi | 200 | 196 | 193 | 190 | 567 | 573 | 544 | 546 |
| North Carolina | 483 | 481 | 508 | 510 | 1,425 | 1,453 | 1,368 | 1,424 |
| Oklahoma | 220 | 224 | 242 | 245 | 641 | 628 | 634 | 67 |
| South Carolina | 255 | 248 | 262 | 267 | 715 | 732 | 712 | 743 |
| Tennessee | 359 | 362 | 377 | 377 | 1,017 | 1,046 | 1,010 | 1,041 |
| Texas | 1,545 | 1,629 | 1,886 | 2,073 | 4,163 | 4,347 | 4,641 | 5,277 |
| Virginia | 451 | 444 | 480 | 502 | 1,246 | 1,284 | 1,269 | 1,359 |
| West Virginia | 104 | 99 | 91 | 87 | 300 | 295 | 273 | 261 |

Note: Because of rounding, the regional totals may not equal the sums of the states as shown.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Population Estimates for the U.S., Regions and States, by Selected Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1999," ST-99-9 (2000); and "Projections of the Population, by Age and Sex, of States: 1995 to 2025," P25-113 (1997) — (www.census.gov).

Table 3
continued

| Population (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 18 to 24 Years | | | | 25 to 64 Years | | | | 65 Years and Older | | | |
| 2000 | 2005 | 2015 | 2025 | 2000 | 2005 | 2015 | 2025 | 2000 | 2005 | 2015 | 2025 |
| 26,265 | 28,267 | 30,506 | 30,368 | 142,881 | 149,582 | 159,533 | 161,942 | 34,707 | 36,171 | 45,571 | 61,954 |
| 9,368 | 10,076 | 10,817 | 10,656 | 50,631 | 53,728 | 57,805 | 58,515 | 12,379 | 13,246 | 17,399 | 24,141 |
| 35.7 | 35.6 | 35.5 | 35.1 | 35.4 | 35.9 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 35.7 | 36.6 | 38.2 | 39.0 |
| 431 | 444 | 474 | 452 | 2,333 | 2,455 | 2,590 | 2,565 | 582 | 613 | 785 | 1,069 |
| 254 | 255 | 250 | 235 | 1,347 | 1,442 | 1,512 | 1,463 | 377 | 402 | 533 | 731 |
| 71 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 409 | 428 | 444 | 433 | 97 | 101 | 124 | 165 |
| 1,252 | 1,407 | 1,536 | 1,524 | 7,719 | 8,398 | 9,463 | 9,753 | 2,755 | 2,911 | 3,825 | 5,453 |
| 794 | 864 | 937 | 916 | 4,232 | 4,542 | 4,889 | 4,957 | 779 | 852 | 1,175 | 1,668 |
| 394 | 387 | 384 | 355 | 2,129 | 2,222 | 2,259 | 2,154 | 509 | 538 | 686 | 917 |
| 473 | 487 | 501 | 498 | 2,215 | 2,289 | 2,409 | 2,408 | 523 | 555 | 705 | 945 |
| 468 | 519 | 563 | 555 | 2,899 | 3,004 | 3,174 | 3,219 | 589 | 611 | 763 | 1,029 |
| 294 | 287 | 294 | 278 | 1,411 | 1,489 | 1,548 | 1,513 | 344 | 363 | 456 | 615 |
| 724 | 796 | 839 | 787 | 4,154 | 4,416 | 4,680 | 4,624 | 991 | 1,081 | 1,445 | 2,004 |
| 338 | 356 | 358 | 356 | 1,702 | 1,779 | 1,901 | 1,891 | 472 | 504 | 654 | 888 |
| 367 | 386 | 416 | 400 | 2,043 | 2,150 | 2,283 | 2,272 | 478 | 517 | 696 | 963 |
| 546 | 575 | 598 | 567 | 3,028 | 3,223 | 3,386 | 3,325 | 707 | 760 | 994 | 1,355 |
| 2,128 | 2,348 | 2,639 | 2,746 | 10,182 | 10,866 | 12,025 | 12,723 | 2,101 | 2,297 | 3,089 | 4,364 |
| 661 | 725 | 793 | 771 | 3,851 | 4,026 | 4,270 | 4,319 | 788 | 845 | 1,109 | 1,515 |
| 173 | 160 | 155 | 141 | 977 | 999 | 972 | 896 | 287 | 296 | 360 | 460 |

Table 4
Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population and Projections

| | 1999 (in thousands) | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | All Races | White | Black | Hispanic ¹ | Other ² |
| United States | 272,691 | 224,611 | 34,862 | 31,337 | 13,218 |
| SREB states | 95,949 | 75,018 | 18,365 | 9,834 | 2,566 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 35.2 | 33.4 | 52.7 | 31.4 | 19.4 |
| Alabama | 4,370 | 3,188 | 1,139 | 45 | 43 |
| Arkansas | 2,551 | 2,108 | 411 | 54 | 33 |
| Delaware | 754 | 586 | 149 | 28 | 18 |
| Florida | 15,111 | 12,436 | 2,333 | 2,334 | 342 |
| Georgia | 7,788 | 5,373 | 2,236 | 240 | 179 |
| Kentucky | 3,961 | 3,639 | 288 | 35 | 34 |
| Louisiana | 4,372 | 2,883 | 1,415 | 119 | 74 |
| Maryland | 5,172 | 3,492 | 1,454 | 199 | 225 |
| Mississippi | 2,769 | 1,729 | 1,010 | 24 | 30 |
| North Carolina | 7,651 | 5,760 | 1,686 | 176 | 205 |
| Oklahoma | 3,358 | 2,788 | 262 | 137 | 308 |
| South Carolina | 3,886 | 2,684 | 1,157 | 54 | 45 |
| Tennessee | 5,484 | 4,505 | 913 | 67 | 66 |
| Texas | 20,044 | 16,899 | 2,470 | 6,045 | 675 |
| Virginia | 6,873 | 5,210 | 1,385 | 266 | 278 |
| West Virginia | 1,807 | 1,740 | 56 | 10 | 11 |

¹ The sum of the racial/ethnic groups is more than 100 percent because people of Hispanic origin also are counted as either white, black or other.

² "Other" includes American Indians, Eskimos, Aleutians, Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Note: Because of rounding, the regional totals may not equal the sums of the states as shown and the percentages of total population may not calculate from the numbers shown.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Population Estimates for States by Race and Hispanic Origin, July 1999," ST-99-32 (2000); "Projected State Populations by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025" (1996); and "Projections of the Total Population of States: 1995 to 2025" (1996) — (www.census.gov).

Table 4
continued

| Percent of Total Population | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1999 | | | | 2015 | | | | 2025 | | | |
| White | Black | Hispanic ¹ | Other ² | White | Black | Hispanic ¹ | Other ² | White | Black | Hispanic ¹ | Other ² |
| 82.4 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 4.8 | 80 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 78 | 14 | 18 | 8 |
| 78.2 | 19.1 | 10.2 | 2.7 | 76 | 20 | 13 | 3 | 75 | 21 | 15 | 4 |
| 73.0 | 26.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 73 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 72 | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| 82.6 | 16.1 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 83 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 83 | 15 | 2 | 2 |
| 77.7 | 19.8 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 76 | 22 | 5 | 3 | 74 | 23 | 6 | 3 |
| 82.3 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 2.3 | 81 | 17 | 21 | 3 | 80 | 17 | 24 | 3 |
| 69.0 | 28.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 66 | 32 | 3 | 2 | 64 | 34 | 4 | 3 |
| 91.9 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 91 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 91 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| 65.9 | 32.4 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 63 | 35 | 4 | 2 | 61 | 36 | 4 | 3 |
| 67.5 | 28.1 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 63 | 31 | 6 | 6 | 60 | 33 | 7 | 7 |
| 62.4 | 36.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 62 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 62 | 37 | 1 | 1 |
| 75.3 | 22.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 74 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 73 | 24 | 2 | 3 |
| 83.0 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 79 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 78 | 11 | 6 | 11 |
| 69.1 | 29.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 69 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 68 | 30 | 2 | 1 |
| 82.1 | 16.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 81 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 18 | 2 | 2 |
| 84.3 | 12.3 | 30.2 | 3.4 | 82 | 14 | 34 | 4 | 81 | 14 | 38 | 5 |
| 75.8 | 20.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 72 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 70 | 23 | 6 | 6 |
| 96.3 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 96 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 95 | 4 | 1 | 1 |

Table 5
Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment

| | Fall 2000 (estimated) | Public School Enrollment Percent Change | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Past | | Projected | |
| | | 1980 to 1990 | 1990 to 2000 | 2000 to 2005 | 2005 to 2010 |
| United States | 47,159,682 | 0.8 | 14.4 | 1 | -1 |
| SREB states | 16,793,936 | 4.9 | 14.0 | 2 | -1 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 35.6 | | | | |
| Alabama | 726,259 | -4.9 | 0.6 | 4 | -1 |
| Arkansas | 448,018 | -2.5 | 2.7 | * | -2 |
| Delaware | 114,424 | 0.3 | 14.8 | 2 | -2 |
| Florida | 2,434,403 | 23.3 | 30.8 | -1 | -2 |
| Georgia | 1,444,937 | 7.8 | 25.5 | 4 | 1 |
| Kentucky | 623,231 | -5.0 | -2.1 | 3 | -3 |
| Louisiana | 743,089 | 0.9 | -5.3 | -2 | -1 |
| Maryland | 853,406 | -4.7 | 19.3 | 2 | -2 |
| Mississippi | 499,362 | 5.3 | * | * | -2 |
| North Carolina | 1,265,810 | -3.8 | 16.5 | 5 | -4 |
| Oklahoma | 625,577 | 0.2 | 8.0 | -6 | -2 |
| South Carolina | 647,400 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 1 | -3 |
| Tennessee | 905,100 | -3.4 | 9.8 | 5 | * |
| Texas | 4,033,697 | 16.6 | 19.2 | 2 | 3 |
| Virginia | 1,144,054 | -1.2 | 14.6 | 1 | -1 |
| West Virginia | 285,169 | -15.9 | -11.5 | -2 | -4 |

* Change of less than 1 percent.

"—" indicates data not available.

¹ The SREB states rate is the median SREB state.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics* (various years); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2010* (2000); and *Early Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 2000-01* (2001) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 5
continued

| Public School Enrollment | | | Public School Enrollment as a Percentage of Total Enrollment | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|--|------|------|
| Percent Minority ¹ | | | | | |
| 1980 | 1990 | 1998 | 1980 | 1990 | 1997 |
| 26.7 | — | 37.1 | 89.2 | 89.5 | 90.1 |
| 32.1 | 35.4 | 38.1 | 92.1 | 92.1 | 91.7 |
| 33.6 | 37.2 | 38.5 | 92.4 | 92.6 | 91.2 |
| 23.5 | 25.5 | 27.2 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 94.5 |
| 28.8 | 32.0 | 37.6 | 81.0 | 81.4 | 82.2 |
| 32.2 | 38.1 | 44.7 | 88.0 | 89.7 | 89.3 |
| 34.3 | — | 43.6 | 92.8 | 92.7 | 92.8 |
| 9.1 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 90.6 | 90.3 | 90.4 |
| 43.4 | 46.8 | 50.3 | 83.0 | 84.9 | 84.6 |
| 33.5 | 38.9 | 45.0 | 87.6 | 85.9 | 86.5 |
| 51.6 | 51.7 | 52.3 | 90.5 | 90.2 | 90.3 |
| 31.9 | 33.5 | 37.5 | 95.1 | 95.2 | 93.3 |
| 20.8 | 25.8 | 33.0 | 97.3 | 96.1 | 95.8 |
| 43.5 | 42.2 | 44.3 | 92.6 | 92.4 | 92.1 |
| 24.5 | 23.7 | 26.4 | 92.3 | 91.3 | 91.3 |
| 45.9 | 50.4 | 55.9 | 95.1 | 94.7 | 94.6 |
| 27.5 | — | 35.9 | 93.1 | 93.0 | 91.9 |
| 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 96.8 | 96.3 | 95.4 |

Table 6
High School Graduates

| Public High School Graduates | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|---------|
| | 2000-01 (estimated) | Percent Change | | | Projected Percent Minority ¹ | |
| | | Past | | Projected | 1998-99 | 2007-08 |
| | | 1980-81 to 1990-91 | 1990-91 to 2000-01 | 2000-01 to 2009-10 | | |
| United States | 2,542,399 | -18.0 | 13.8 | 10 | 29 | 37 |
| SREB states | 861,247 | -10.0 | 10.9 | 10 | 37 | 44 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation ³ | 33.9 | | | | 124.1 | 119.6 |
| Alabama | 39,377 | -13.0 | 0.9 | -4 | 35 | 37 |
| Arkansas | 27,335 | -13.2 | 6.5 | -4 | 25 | 34 |
| Delaware | 6,669 | -28.9 | 27.7 | 9 | 31 | 37 |
| Florida | 104,555 | -1.5 | 19.6 | 24 | 40 | 51 |
| Georgia | 64,738 | -4.6 | 7.7 | 18 | 41 | 51 |
| Kentucky | 36,620 | -14.1 | 2.2 | 4 | 10 | 13 |
| Louisiana | 38,022 | -27.5 | 13.5 | -12 | 41 | 46 |
| Maryland | 48,538 | -27.8 | 24.4 | 16 | 40 | 48 |
| Mississippi | 24,065 | -15.7 | 1.7 | -3 | 50 | 51 |
| North Carolina | 61,887 | -9.5 | -1.4 | 27 | 33 | 41 |
| Oklahoma | 36,603 | -15.1 | 10.8 | -3 | 30 | 39 |
| South Carolina | 32,800 | -13.9 | * | 4 | 43 | 46 |
| Tennessee | 40,911 | -11.5 | -8.8 | 30 | 21 | 26 |
| Texas | 214,953 | 1.5 | 23.3 | 7 | 46 | 54 |
| Virginia | 65,401 | -12.9 | 11.9 | 10 | 32 | 37 |
| West Virginia | 18,773 | -10.7 | -10.9 | -8 | 5 | 8 |

* Change of less than 1 percent.

¹ Minority indicates nonwhite.

² Percent of 16- to 19-year-olds not in school and not high school graduates. The rate for a year is an average of three years. For example, the 1997 rate is an average of 1996, 1997 and 1998.

³ Percentages of nation may not calculate from numbers shown because of rounding.

Table 6
continued

| Public High School Graduates as a Percentage of Total High School Graduates | | | | High School Dropout Rates ² | | |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|--|-------|-------------------------|
| Past | | | Projected | 1987 | 1997 | Change, 1987 to 1997 |
| 1976-77 | 1988-89 | 1996-97 | 2005-06 | | | |
| 90.2 | 89.6 | 93.9 | 90 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 93.1 | 91.9 | 91.6 | 89 | 13 | 11 | -2 |
| 103.2 | 102.6 | 97.6 | 99.5 | 130.0 | 110.0 | |
| 92.1 | 92.6 | 89.5 | 89 | 14 | 11 | -3 |
| 96.8 | 96.8 | 95.3 | 95 | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| 85.4 | 77.2 | 82.6 | 79 | 11 | 10 | -1 |
| 92.6 | 88.7 | 89.5 | 87 | 14 | 12 | -2 |
| 94.0 | 90.2 | 91.2 | 82 | 13 | 12 | -1 |
| 91.3 | 91.9 | 91.2 | 91 | 13 | 11 | -2 |
| 84.3 | 81.5 | 82.1 | 79 | 14 | 11 | -3 |
| 88.8 | 87.0 | 87.1 | 86 | 10 | 7 | -3 |
| 87.4 | 87.9 | 86.2 | 86 | 13 | 10 | -3 |
| 96.0 | 96.4 | 94.2 | 93 | 13 | 12 | -1 |
| 97.7 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 96 | 12 | 10 | -2 |
| 92.6 | 93.7 | 92.7 | 88 | 10 | 11 | 1 |
| 90.8 | 89.1 | 89.2 | 88 | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| 96.5 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 93 | 15 | 13 | -2 |
| 94.3 | 93.9 | 92.4 | 90 | 9 | 7 | -2 |
| 96.9 | 97.1 | 96.5 | 95 | 13 | 8 | -5 |

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics* (various years); *State Comparisons of Education Statistics: 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2010* (2000); and *Early Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 2000-01* (2001) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and The College Board: *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates, By State, 1996-2012* (Boulder, Colo.: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1998).

The Annie E. Casey Foundation: *Kids Count Data Book, 1999 and 2000* (www.aecf.org/kidscount), based on special tabulations of Current Population Survey data prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 7
Educational Attainment of the Adult Population¹

| | Percent With High School Diplomas or GEDs, 2000 | Increase (in percentage points) | | | | | 1950 to 2000 |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | 1950 to 1960 | 1960 to 1970 | 1970 to 1980 | 1980 to 1990 | 1990 to 2000 | |
| United States | 84.1 | 7.7 | 11.3 | 14.1 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 50.7 |
| SREB states ² | 81.3 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 14.8 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 58.2 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 96.6 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 77.5 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 15.2 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 56.4 |
| Arkansas | 81.7 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 15.5 | 10.9 | 15.4 | 60.5 |
| Delaware | 86.1 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 52.3 |
| Florida | 84.0 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 14.1 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 49.2 |
| Georgia | 82.6 | 11.6 | 8.6 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 11.7 | 62.2 |
| Kentucky | 78.7 | 5.7 | 10.9 | 14.5 | 11.5 | 14.1 | 56.8 |
| Louisiana | 80.8 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 18.1 | 8.0 | 12.5 | 59.2 |
| Maryland | 85.7 | 9.2 | 12.3 | 15.1 | 11.0 | 7.3 | 54.8 |
| Mississippi | 80.3 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 13.8 | 9.5 | 16.0 | 58.8 |
| North Carolina | 79.2 | 11.8 | 6.2 | 16.4 | 15.1 | 9.2 | 58.7 |
| Oklahoma | 86.1 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 14.4 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 53.1 |
| South Carolina | 83.0 | 11.8 | 7.4 | 15.9 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 64.4 |
| Tennessee | 79.9 | 6.1 | 11.4 | 14.4 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 55.6 |
| Texas | 79.2 | 9.6 | 7.8 | 15.2 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 49.3 |
| Virginia | 86.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 14.7 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 58.4 |
| West Virginia | 77.1 | 6.1 | 11.1 | 14.4 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 52.7 |

¹ Population age 25 and older.

² The SREB states rate is the median SREB state.

Note: Percentages may not calculate from numbers shown because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Educational Attainment in the United States" (various years); *Current Population Survey* (various years) — (www.census.gov); and *General Social and Economic Characteristics* (various years) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 7
continued

| Percent With Bachelor's Degrees or Higher, 2000 | Increase (in percentage points) | | | | | 1950 to 2000 |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1950 to 1960 | 1960 to 1970 | 1970 to 1980 | 1980 to 1990 | 1990 to 2000 | |
| 25.6 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 19.4 |
| 22.5 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 17.6 |
| 87.9 | | | | | | |
| 20.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 16.7 |
| 18.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 15.2 |
| 24.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 16.7 |
| 22.8 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 16.3 |
| 23.1 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 18.5 |
| 20.5 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 6.9 | 16.6 |
| 22.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 17.7 |
| 32.3 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 25.1 |
| 18.7 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 14.8 |
| 23.2 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 18.1 |
| 22.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 16.2 |
| 19.0 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 13.5 |
| 22.0 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 17.9 |
| 23.9 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 17.7 |
| 31.9 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 25.4 |
| 15.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 10.9 |

Table 8
Poverty Rates in the Population and Among Children

| | Overall Poverty Rate ¹ | | Poverty Among Children Under 18 | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| | 1999 | Change (in percentage points), 1989 to 1999 | 1997 Rate | Estimated Number | Change (in percentage points), 1990 to 1997 |
| United States | 12.6 | -0.5 | 21 | 14,613,392 | 1 |
| SREB states² | 13.6 | -2.4 | 24 | 5,824,828 | 1 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 107.9 | | 114.3 | 39.9 | |
| Alabama | 15.1 | -4.8 | 25 | 271,139 | 1 |
| Arkansas | 16.4 | -4.1 | 26 | 171,006 | 2 |
| Delaware | 10.1 | 1.7 | 15 | 26,758 | 1 |
| Florida | 13.3 | 0.5 | 22 | 763,527 | 1 |
| Georgia | 13.7 | -0.8 | 23 | 457,625 | 2 |
| Kentucky | 13.8 | -3.2 | 26 | 255,381 | 1 |
| Louisiana | 18.2 | -5.5 | 30 | 363,062 | -2 |
| Maryland | 7.6 | -1.7 | 14 | 179,080 | * |
| Mississippi | 16.8 | -7.9 | 30 | 227,858 | -4 |
| North Carolina | 13.0 | 0.1 | 19 | 356,553 | 1 |
| Oklahoma | 13.5 | -2.8 | 25 | 220,096 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 12.8 | -3.2 | 23 | 219,991 | 2 |
| Tennessee | 13.2 | -4.6 | 21 | 278,743 | -1 |
| Texas | 15.6 | -1.9 | 26 | 1,448,034 | * |
| Virginia | 9.8 | -0.8 | 17 | 277,766 | 1 |
| West Virginia | 16.7 | -1.7 | 30 | 124,205 | 4 |

* Change of less than 1 percent.

¹ The overall poverty rates are based on three-year averages. For example, the 1999 figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census averages of 1997, 1998 and 1999 estimates.

² The SREB states rate is the median SREB state.

Note: Numbers or percentages may not calculate from figures shown because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Survey*, "March 1981" through "March 1999" (various years) — (www.census.gov); and "Poverty in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000).

The Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Kids Count Data Book 2000* (www.aecf.org/kidscount).

Table 9
Employment and Unemployment in the Civilian Labor Force

| | Civilian Labor Force ¹ | | Employment ² | | | Unemployment Rates | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|------|
| | 1999 (in thousands) | Increase, 1994 to 1999 | 1999 (in thousands) | Increase, 1994 to 1999 | | 1989 | 1999 |
| | | | | Number (in thousands) | Percent | | |
| United States | 139,368 | 6.3 | 133,488 | 10,428 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 4.2 |
| SREB states³ | 48,116 | 7.0 | 46,140 | 3,822 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 4.1 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 34.5 | 34.6 | 36.6 | | | | |
| Alabama | 2,145 | 5.8 | 2,043 | 136 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 4.8 |
| Arkansas | 1,222 | 1.2 | 1,167 | 24 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 4.5 |
| Delaware | 389 | 1.7 | 375 | 12 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| Florida | 7,366 | 8.2 | 7,082 | 719 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 3.9 |
| Georgia | 4,088 | 14.3 | 3,925 | 534 | 15.7 | 5.2 | 4.0 |
| Kentucky | 1,970 | 8.0 | 1,882 | 156 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| Louisiana | 2,052 | 5.7 | 1,948 | 163 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 5.1 |
| Maryland | 2,766 | 2.6 | 2,668 | 110 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 3.5 |
| Mississippi | 1,270 | 1.4 | 1,205 | 36 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 5.1 |
| North Carolina | 3,874 | 7.7 | 3,752 | 312 | 9.1 | 4.4 | 3.2 |
| Oklahoma | 1,648 | 6.7 | 1,591 | 137 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 3.4 |
| South Carolina | 1,962 | 7.6 | 1,874 | 165 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 4.5 |
| Tennessee | 2,819 | 5.8 | 2,705 | 168 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| Texas | 10,206 | 8.5 | 9,734 | 932 | 10.6 | 6.4 | 4.6 |
| Virginia | 3,522 | 3.1 | 3,424 | 174 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 2.8 |
| West Virginia | 817 | 3.7 | 763 | 46 | 6.4 | 8.9 | 6.6 |

¹ The civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed people.

² Includes agricultural and nonagricultural employment.

³ Regional totals may not equal the sums of the states because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Unemployment, 1978 to 1999" (2000) — (www.bls.gov).

Table 10
Nonagricultural Employment

| | 1999 (in thousands) | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------|------------|
| | Total | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Transportation and Public Utilities | Wholesale and Retail Trade | Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | Services | Government |
| United States | 128,616 | 535 | 6,273 | 18,431 | 6,792 | 29,792 | 7,632 | 39,000 | 20,161 |
| SREB states | 44,609 | 338 | 2,441 | 6,141 | 2,463 | 10,507 | 2,376 | 12,959 | 7,384 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 34.7 | 63.2 | 38.9 | 33.3 | 36.3 | 35.3 | 31.1 | 33.2 | 36.6 |
| Alabama | 1,932 | 10 | 107 | 370 | 94 | 451 | 89 | 460 | 350 |
| Arkansas | 1,139 | 3 | 50 | 252 | 69 | 260 | 46 | 270 | 188 |
| Delaware | 412 | * | 24 | 59 | 18 | 90 | 51 | 115 | 55 |
| Florida | 6,930 | 7 | 370 | 497 | 353 | 1,730 | 446 | 2,554 | 974 |
| Georgia | 3,866 | 8 | 194 | 593 | 256 | 957 | 209 | 1,055 | 594 |
| Kentucky | 1,789 | 23 | 87 | 319 | 105 | 427 | 71 | 458 | 299 |
| Louisiana | 1,918 | 53 | 132 | 191 | 116 | 447 | 87 | 523 | 368 |
| Maryland | 2,372 | 1 | 145 | 177 | 113 | 544 | 137 | 815 | 439 |
| Mississippi | 1,134 | 6 | 57 | 240 | 55 | 245 | 42 | 263 | 226 |
| North Carolina | 3,837 | 4 | 218 | 807 | 175 | 875 | 184 | 965 | 609 |
| Oklahoma | 1,475 | 30 | 56 | 187 | 84 | 339 | 76 | 420 | 283 |
| South Carolina | 1,835 | 2 | 113 | 361 | 80 | 444 | 84 | 437 | 315 |
| Tennessee | 2,669 | 4 | 131 | 507 | 162 | 636 | 127 | 717 | 384 |
| Texas | 9,193 | 155 | 526 | 1,100 | 563 | 2,153 | 516 | 2,632 | 1,548 |
| Virginia | 3,383 | 10 | 198 | 398 | 181 | 743 | 180 | 1,063 | 610 |
| West Virginia | 726 | 21 | 35 | 82 | 39 | 166 | 29 | 213 | 141 |

* Fewer than 1,000 or less than 0.1 percent.

Note: Totals may not equal the sums of the figures shown because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Nonagricultural Employment, 1939 to 1999" (2000) — (www.bls.gov).

Table 10
continued

| Percent Change, April 1989 to April 1999 | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------------|---------------|---|----------------------------------|---|----------|------------|
| Total | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Transportation and Public Utilities | Wholesale and Retail Trade | Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | Services | Government |
| 19.2 | -22.7 | 21.3 | -5.0 | 21.0 | 16.1 | 14.5 | 44.9 | 13.4 |
| 26.3 | -17.2 | 28.6 | -0.2 | 28.0 | 22.6 | 21.4 | 59.3 | 18.0 |
| 20.7 | -10.9 | 37.2 | -4.1 | 14.8 | 28.7 | 24.2 | 51.4 | 10.2 |
| 27.5 | -25.0 | 50.1 | 9.3 | 27.4 | 28.7 | 19.5 | 53.5 | 21.7 |
| 19.5 | * | 16.0 | -18.8 | 15.3 | 19.3 | 67.0 | 39.7 | 16.8 |
| 31.7 | -24.5 | 8.7 | -7.5 | 32.4 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 69.8 | 21.7 |
| 31.4 | -10.5 | 32.3 | 4.3 | 35.9 | 29.0 | 27.7 | 72.6 | 16.0 |
| 24.8 | -33.7 | 32.4 | 12.4 | 36.2 | 23.7 | 18.3 | 46.3 | 17.9 |
| 24.7 | -1.8 | 59.1 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 21.8 | 8.9 | 48.0 | 16.7 |
| 10.1 | -25.0 | -10.8 | -15.5 | 11.8 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 36.0 | 6.8 |
| 23.3 | 4.2 | 57.8 | -1.5 | 21.0 | 24.8 | 9.1 | 70.6 | 13.3 |
| 24.8 | -19.2 | 33.8 | -7.4 | 16.1 | 22.9 | 39.2 | 71.4 | 27.7 |
| 26.8 | -28.9 | 54.4 | 13.5 | 28.7 | 22.8 | 29.7 | 59.4 | 10.1 |
| 22.3 | -3.1 | 21.3 | -7.4 | 24.7 | 32.0 | 24.5 | 59.1 | 15.2 |
| 23.1 | -34.7 | 34.5 | -3.4 | 39.5 | 25.1 | 23.1 | 53.5 | 11.7 |
| 34.4 | -11.1 | 62.5 | 12.4 | 39.0 | 27.5 | 18.8 | 61.6 | 28.3 |
| 18.2 | -33.4 | 1.3 | -7.3 | 22.9 | 13.5 | 18.1 | 50.8 | 8.4 |
| 18.2 | -36.7 | 40.8 | -6.5 | 7.4 | 14.8 | 22.1 | 54.8 | 11.8 |

Table 11
State and Local Government General Revenues and Personal Income

| | 1996-97 (in millions) | | | Percent Increase, 1986-87 to 1996-97 | | | Tax Revenues Per \$1,000 in Personal Income | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|--|---------|
| | General Revenues | Tax Revenues | Personal Income | General Revenues | Tax Revenues | Personal Income | 1986-87 | 1996-97 |
| United States | \$1,289,217 | \$728,594 | \$6,928,762 | 87.9 | 79.8 | 78.8 | \$105 | \$105 |
| SREB states | 397,242 | 215,301 | 2,240,307 | 101.8 | 94.7 | 89.8 | 94 | 96 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 30.8 | 29.6 | 32.3 | | | | 89.6 | 91.4 |
| Alabama | \$16,966 | \$7,958 | \$91,283 | 90.3 | 79.2 | 83.0 | \$89 | \$87 |
| Arkansas | 9,873 | 5,120 | 51,059 | 114.8 | 106.9 | 83.7 | 89 | 100 |
| Delaware | 4,228 | 2,156 | 20,143 | 99.6 | 91.1 | 80.7 | 101 | 107 |
| Florida | 63,758 | 35,633 | 377,681 | 123.1 | 117.1 | 95.7 | 85 | 94 |
| Georgia | 32,958 | 18,171 | 183,762 | 110.1 | 112.9 | 102.8 | 94 | 99 |
| Kentucky | 16,535 | 8,896 | 82,905 | 107.4 | 97.2 | 80.5 | 98 | 107 |
| Louisiana | 20,160 | 9,630 | 92,290 | 71.9 | 75.9 | 76.5 | 105 | 104 |
| Maryland | 23,877 | 14,838 | 148,826 | 74.5 | 71.9 | 74.2 | 101 | 100 |
| Mississippi | 11,235 | 5,362 | 51,589 | 99.1 | 106.3 | 89.7 | 96 | 104 |
| North Carolina | 32,570 | 17,741 | 179,688 | 127.6 | 103.0 | 104.0 | 99 | 99 |
| Oklahoma | 12,840 | 7,126 | 69,952 | 73.3 | 78.7 | 66.4 | 95 | 102 |
| South Carolina | 15,873 | 7,802 | 81,049 | 109.2 | 84.8 | 91.0 | 100 | 96 |
| Tennessee | 21,157 | 10,626 | 125,449 | 105.2 | 89.4 | 94.2 | 87 | 85 |
| Texas | 78,655 | 43,562 | 469,205 | 98.7 | 90.0 | 97.5 | 94 | 93 |
| Virginia | 28,570 | 16,828 | 180,226 | 97.7 | 84.1 | 79.5 | 91 | 93 |
| West Virginia | 7,989 | 3,852 | 35,200 | 84.6 | 65.0 | 62.5 | 108 | 109 |

Note: Regional totals and percentages of nation may not calculate from the figures shown because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1986-87* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988); and "1996-97" (Compendium Table 45, 2001), unpublished data.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis: "Personal Income for States and Regions: 1958-96" (1998); and "Personal Income, by State and Region, 1995-99" (2000) — (www.bea.doc.gov).

Table 12
State and Local Government General Expenditures

| | Total General (in millions), 1996-97 | Percent Increase, 1986-87 to 1996-97 | Per-Capita Expenditures | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | | 1996-97 | Percent of National Average | |
| | | | | 1986-87 | 1996-97 |
| United States | \$1,251,299 | 90.7 | \$4,673 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SREB states ¹ | 388,325 | 104.2 | 4,145 | 85.1 | 88.7 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 31.0 | | | | |
| Alabama | \$17,229 | 103.3 | \$3,986 | 77.9 | 85.3 |
| Arkansas | 9,415 | 106.8 | 3,731 | 71.8 | 79.8 |
| Delaware | 3,943 | 104.7 | 5,364 | 111.7 | 114.8 |
| Florida | 63,424 | 124.3 | 4,321 | 87.0 | 92.5 |
| Georgia | 32,661 | 119.0 | 4,361 | 88.7 | 93.3 |
| Kentucky | 15,587 | 100.5 | 3,986 | 78.0 | 85.3 |
| Louisiana | 18,816 | 70.9 | 4,322 | 93.6 | 92.5 |
| Maryland | 22,827 | 82.2 | 4,480 | 101.3 | 95.9 |
| Mississippi | 11,109 | 108.8 | 4,067 | 75.9 | 87.0 |
| North Carolina | 31,222 | 134.3 | 4,202 | 76.8 | 89.9 |
| Oklahoma | 12,219 | 68.5 | 3,679 | 83.4 | 78.7 |
| South Carolina | 15,939 | 119.4 | 4,208 | 79.4 | 90.0 |
| Tennessee | 21,234 | 110.5 | 3,953 | 77.9 | 84.6 |
| Texas | 76,431 | 95.9 | 3,943 | 86.7 | 84.4 |
| Virginia | 28,524 | 101.3 | 4,234 | 88.2 | 90.6 |
| West Virginia | 7,744 | 79.5 | 4,266 | 85.8 | 91.3 |

¹ Total does not equal the sum of the figures shown because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1986-87* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988); "1996-97" (Compendium Table 45, 2001), unpublished data; "State Population Estimates: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1998" (1998); and "Estimates of the Total Resident Population of States: 1980 to 1990" (1996) — (www.census.gov).

Table 13
Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Revenues

| | From Federal Government | | Taxes | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | 1986-87 | 1996-97 | Total | | General Sales | |
| | 1986-87 | 1996-97 | 1986-87 | 1996-97 | 1986-87 | 1996-97 |
| United States | 16.8 | 19.0 | 59.0 | 56.5 | 14.1 | 13.9 |
| SREB states | 16.9 | 19.2 | 56.2 | 54.2 | 15.4 | 15.8 |
| Alabama | 19.5 | 22.6 | 49.8 | 46.9 | 15.0 | 14.8 |
| Arkansas | 22.1 | 24.2 | 53.9 | 51.9 | 16.9 | 18.9 |
| Delaware | 15.0 | 16.5 | 53.2 | 51.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Florida | 12.8 | 14.5 | 57.4 | 55.9 | 19.3 | 19.6 |
| Georgia | 17.6 | 19.9 | 54.4 | 55.1 | 15.2 | 16.6 |
| Kentucky | 19.9 | 22.3 | 56.6 | 53.8 | 11.2 | 11.4 |
| Louisiana | 23.3 | 22.8 | 46.7 | 47.8 | 18.5 | 18.9 |
| Maryland | 16.1 | 16.9 | 63.1 | 62.1 | 9.5 | 8.8 |
| Mississippi | 23.3 | 26.5 | 46.1 | 47.7 | 18.0 | 17.1 |
| North Carolina | 16.7 | 20.0 | 61.1 | 54.5 | 14.6 | 12.2 |
| Oklahoma | 17.2 | 17.6 | 53.8 | 55.5 | 14.2 | 16.5 |
| South Carolina | 17.8 | 20.8 | 55.7 | 49.2 | 15.5 | 13.3 |
| Tennessee | 20.7 | 25.1 | 54.4 | 50.2 | 25.0 | 23.8 |
| Texas | 14.1 | 18.9 | 56.4 | 55.4 | 14.5 | 17.7 |
| Virginia | 15.7 | 13.6 | 63.2 | 58.9 | 10.2 | 9.6 |
| West Virginia | 22.8 | 26.9 | 54.0 | 48.2 | 18.3 | 10.4 |

¹ Individual and corporate.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1986-87* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988); and "1996-97" (Compendium Table 45, 2001), unpublished data.

Table 13
continued

| Property | | Taxes Income ¹ | | Other | | Other Nontax Revenues | |
|----------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1986-87 | 1996-97 | 1986-87 | 1996-97 | 1986-87 | 1996-97 | 1986-87 | 1996-97 |
| 17.7 | 17.0 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 24.2 | 24.5 |
| 15.3 | 14.9 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 15.2 | 13.3 | 26.9 | 26.6 |
| 5.7 | 6.1 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 30.6 | 30.5 |
| 10.2 | 8.3 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| 7.3 | 8.1 | 22.8 | 20.6 | 23.1 | 22.3 | 31.8 | 32.5 |
| 19.1 | 19.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 15.0 | 29.7 | 29.6 |
| 13.8 | 15.0 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 28.0 | 24.9 |
| 9.6 | 9.2 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 17.8 | 14.6 | 23.5 | 23.9 |
| 7.5 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 9.6 | 15.3 | 12.1 | 30.0 | 29.5 |
| 15.4 | 16.1 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 20.8 | 21.0 |
| 10.9 | 11.2 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 30.7 | 25.8 |
| 13.0 | 11.7 | 21.9 | 19.8 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 22.3 | 25.5 |
| 10.8 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 14.9 | 18.5 | 15.5 | 28.9 | 26.9 |
| 13.0 | 13.2 | 15.8 | 13.7 | 11.4 | 9.0 | 26.5 | 30.0 |
| 11.7 | 11.0 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 14.2 | 12.6 | 24.9 | 24.7 |
| 23.3 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 29.5 | 25.7 |
| 17.5 | 18.4 | 19.1 | 18.0 | 16.3 | 12.9 | 21.1 | 27.5 |
| 9.5 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 15.2 | 23.2 | 24.9 |

POPULATION

Table 14
Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Expenditures

| | Education | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | Higher Education | | Elementary and Secondary Education | | Total ¹ | |
| | 1986-87 | 1996-97 | 1986-87 | 1996-97 | 1986-87 | 1996-97 |
| United States | 9.2 | 8.5 | 23.9 | 23.5 | 35.0 | 34.0 |
| SREB states | 10.0 | 9.3 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 37.3 | 35.6 |
| Alabama | 12.5 | 11.5 | 20.3 | 22.8 | 38.0 | 36.7 |
| Arkansas | 10.5 | 9.7 | 28.0 | 24.1 | 41.8 | 37.1 |
| Delaware | 13.3 | 12.6 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 38.7 | 38.1 |
| Florida | 5.7 | 6.0 | 24.4 | 22.5 | 32.4 | 30.0 |
| Georgia | 7.9 | 7.8 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 35.3 | 35.9 |
| Kentucky | 10.7 | 10.0 | 21.2 | 21.9 | 34.8 | 34.7 |
| Louisiana | 8.4 | 8.7 | 20.9 | 21.1 | 31.4 | 31.9 |
| Maryland | 9.6 | 9.8 | 22.8 | 24.9 | 34.6 | 36.9 |
| Mississippi | 11.1 | 11.0 | 23.4 | 20.6 | 36.6 | 33.9 |
| North Carolina | 14.2 | 11.6 | 27.5 | 22.2 | 43.7 | 35.7 |
| Oklahoma | 10.6 | 11.2 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 38.3 | 39.5 |
| South Carolina | 12.6 | 9.8 | 26.8 | 23.8 | 42.1 | 35.7 |
| Tennessee | 10.1 | 9.4 | 20.8 | 21.8 | 34.0 | 32.7 |
| Texas | 11.1 | 10.2 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 40.8 | 40.1 |
| Virginia | 11.3 | 10.0 | 26.4 | 25.1 | 39.8 | 37.1 |
| West Virginia | 8.3 | 8.9 | 27.2 | 24.8 | 37.7 | 36.1 |

¹ Total includes miscellaneous education not shown separately.

² Includes welfare, hospitals, public health, social insurance administration and veterans services.

³ Includes highways, air transportation, parking facilities, water transportation, transit subsidies, police, fire, corrections, protective inspection, natural resources, parks/recreation, housing/community development, sewerage and solid waste.

⁴ Includes interest on the general debt, miscellaneous commercial activities, spending that cannot be allocated and intergovernmental transfers.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1986-87* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1988); and "1996-97" (Compendium Table 45, 2001), unpublished data.

Table 14
continued

| Social Welfare ² | | Transportation, Public Safety, Environment and Housing ³ | | Administration | | Other ⁴ | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| 1986-87 | 1996-97 | 1986-87 | 1996-97 | 1986-87 | 1996-97 | 1986-87 | 1996-97 |
| 21.7 | 25.1 | 26.0 | 25.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 12.0 | 10.5 |
| 19.6 | 25.9 | 27.2 | 25.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 10.5 | 8.5 |
| 23.7 | 31.4 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 9.7 | 6.7 |
| 21.8 | 28.2 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 6.0 |
| 12.5 | 18.6 | 26.3 | 25.2 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 15.9 | 10.2 |
| 17.7 | 21.9 | 31.3 | 32.2 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 11.9 | 10.0 |
| 27.2 | 28.5 | 24.4 | 22.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| 19.7 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 21.8 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 12.6 | 11.5 |
| 21.9 | 30.4 | 26.6 | 23.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 15.2 | 8.8 |
| 15.6 | 18.4 | 31.1 | 28.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 13.5 | 11.1 |
| 27.2 | 32.0 | 23.3 | 21.6 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 8.3 | 7.3 |
| 19.6 | 30.4 | 24.0 | 23.3 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| 21.6 | 24.6 | 26.0 | 23.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 7.1 |
| 23.1 | 33.5 | 21.6 | 19.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 6.9 |
| 25.3 | 31.0 | 26.3 | 24.6 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 7.3 |
| 15.4 | 24.2 | 28.3 | 22.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 10.8 | 8.5 |
| 17.5 | 20.4 | 29.4 | 28.5 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 8.2 |
| 18.8 | 27.3 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 15.8 | 8.5 |

Table 15
State General-Fund and Earmarked Appropriations

| | | Percent Change, 1998-99 to 1999-2000 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Total | Education | | Total | Corrections | Medicaid¹ | All Other |
| | | | Higher Education | Elementary and Secondary Education | | | | |
| Total (in millions), 1999-2000 | | Total | Higher Education | Elementary and Secondary Education | Total | Corrections | Medicaid¹ | All Other |
| United States | \$498,616 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| SREB states² | 154,646 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.4 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 31.0 | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | \$9,570 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | -6.3 | 12.6 | 2.6 |
| Arkansas | 3,679 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 11.3 | 0.6 |
| Delaware | 2,356 | 9.4 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 16.6 | 3.4 | 13.3 |
| Florida | 20,245 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Georgia | 13,066 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 7.2 | 1.4 | -1.7 |
| Kentucky | 6,708 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 5.0 |
| Louisiana | 6,362 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 7.7 | 1.7 | -2.7 |
| Maryland | 8,955 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 12.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 4.9 |
| Mississippi | 4,178 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 13.0 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 10.4 |
| North Carolina | 13,654 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 7.9 | 2.2 | 12.8 | 1.4 |
| Oklahoma | 5,293 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 3.9 | -1.1 |
| South Carolina | 6,246 | 13.2 | 10.8 | 16.9 | 12.4 | -1.3 | 5.0 | 21.2 |
| Tennessee | 6,773 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 15.4 | 0.3 |
| Texas | 30,417 | 10.8 | 16.7 | 12.3 | 15.5 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 7.7 |
| Virginia | 11,137 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 10.1 | 11.8 |
| West Virginia | 2,941 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 6.8 | -0.9 | -1.9 |

Note: Previous versions of this table included the AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) program operated jointly by states and the federal government. When the federal government reformed welfare in 1996, the AFDC program was abolished in favor of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Funding under the new program is not comparable, so neither AFDC nor TANF funds are included in this table.

¹ Medicaid includes dollars from the general fund; from taxes, fees and donations; and from other funds.

² Total does not equal the sum of the figures shown because of rounding.

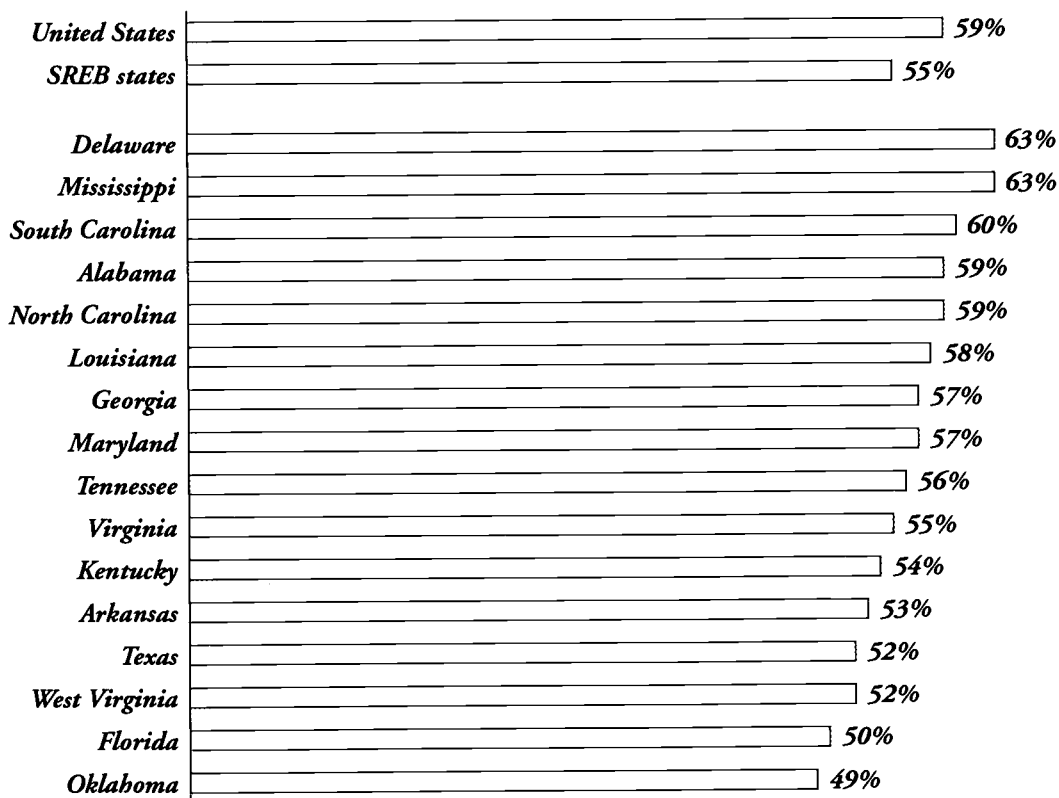
Source: Arturo Perez, Jennifer Grooters and Corina Eckl, *State Budget Actions, 1999* (Denver, Colo.: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2000).



Students attending college

In 1997, more than half (55 percent) of the high school graduates that year in the SREB region enrolled in college the fall after graduation. The SREB region was at 93 percent of the U.S. average of 59 percent. Five SREB states (Alabama, Delaware, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina) were at or above the national average. In the 1990s, enrollment increases were the norm in the SREB region. Eleven SREB states had more students in college in 1998 than in 1992 — an increase of 139,500 students (3 percent). In the rest of the nation, more than half of the states had fewer students enrolled in 1998 than in 1992.

College Enrollment* Rates of Recent High School Graduates, 1997



* Includes four-year and two-year colleges.

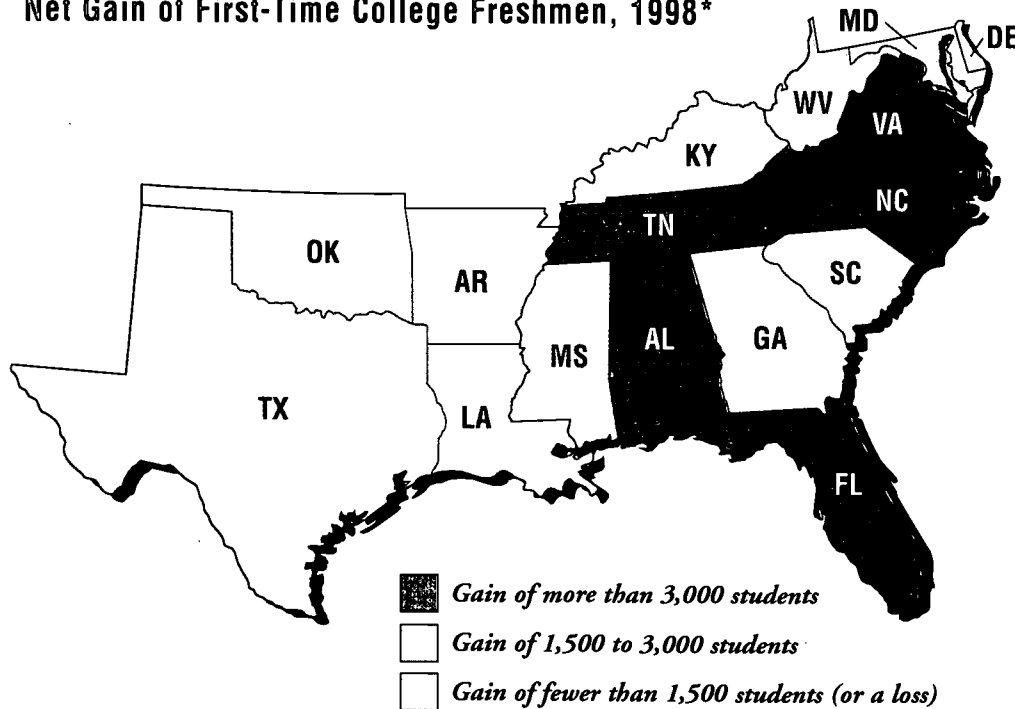
Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census and National Center for Education Statistics

Adults ages 25 to 34 enroll in college at the same rate in the SREB region as they do nationwide. For the traditional college-age group of 18- to 24-year-olds, the SREB region's rate of 29 percent in 1998 trailed the nation's average rate of 32 percent. These rates were higher than they were in the early 1990s. Delaware's enrollment rate for 18- to 24-year-olds was above the national average. While older college students have been the fastest-growing group in the last decade, most college students in the SREB region still are between the ages of 18 and 24. About 40 percent of college students in the SREB region were 25 years old or older in 1997. The age distribution of college students remained stable in the 1990s.

Student movement from state to state

More first-time freshmen come to SREB states to attend colleges than leave to attend colleges in states outside of the region. This makes the South a "net importer" of college students. All SREB states except Maryland were net importers of first-time freshmen in 1998.

Net Gain of First-Time College Freshmen, 1998*



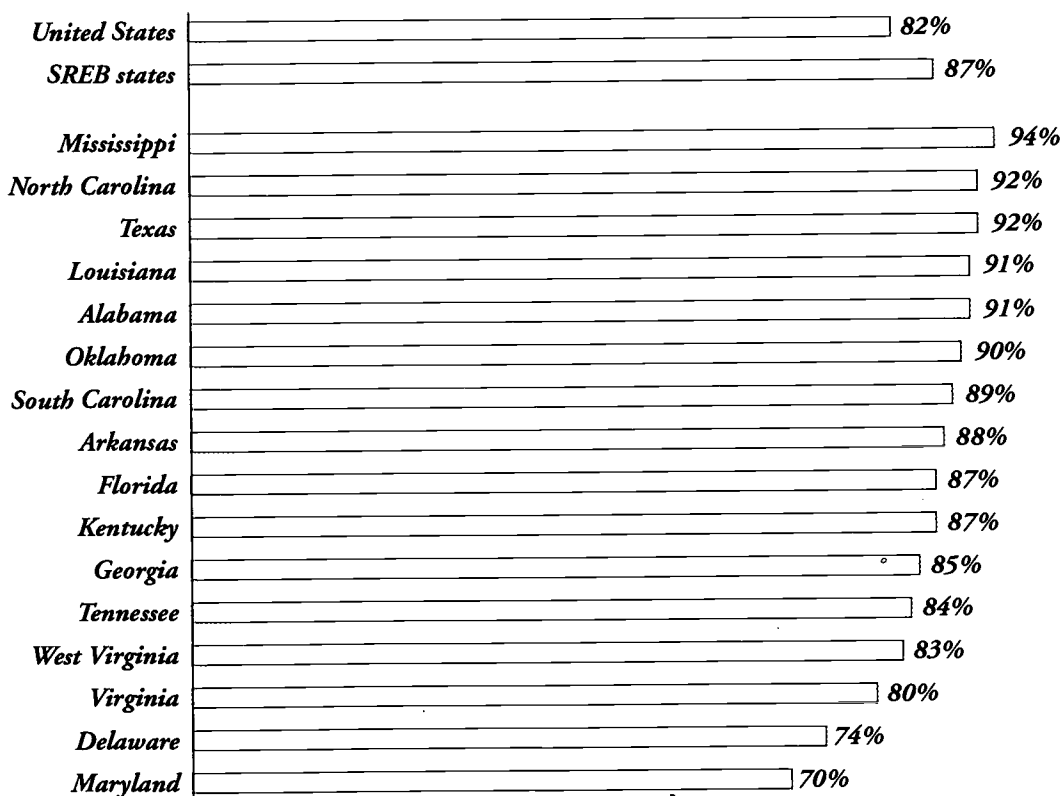
* Net gain indicates that the number of first-time freshmen enrolling from out of state is greater than the number of in-state residents who leave to become first-time freshmen in other states.

SREB states also had higher percentages of students who attended colleges in their home states than did other states nationwide. In 1998, 87 percent of first-time freshmen in the SREB states attended colleges in their home states. The national average was 82 percent.

Students attending four-year and two-year colleges

Enrollment in the SREB region's two-year colleges held virtually even for most of the 1990s. Nationwide, enrollment in two-year colleges fell by 3 percent over the same period. Between 1992 and 1998, enrollment in four-year colleges and universities rose by 5 percent in the SREB region and by 3 percent nationwide.

Percent of Home State's First-Time Freshmen Attending In-State Colleges and Universities, 1998

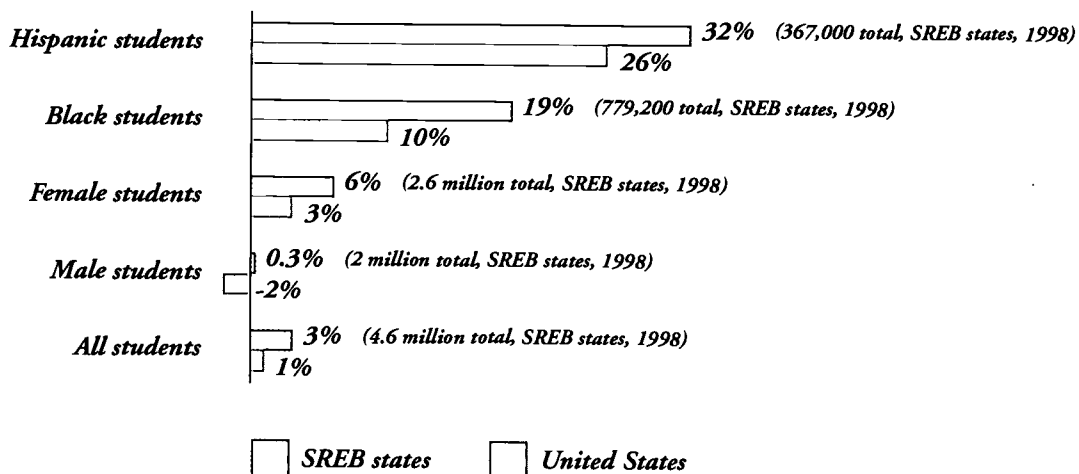


Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Thirty-eight percent of all college students and 44 percent of undergraduate students in the SREB region attended two-year colleges in 1998. These proportions were slightly lower than they were six years earlier. This relative stability regionwide concealed considerable variation among the states. Seven SREB states (Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia) enrolled higher percentages of their undergraduate students in two-year colleges in 1998 than six years earlier. In some of the other SREB states, the percentages were dramatically lower in 1998 than in 1992. For example, the percentages in Alabama, Florida and Georgia were four to six percentage points lower in 1998 than in 1992. In Georgia, the change represented a shift of 14,300 undergraduates from two-year to four-year colleges.

Among students at two-year colleges in the SREB states, 97 percent attended public colleges; 75 percent of students at four-year colleges attended public colleges. Women accounted for about 59 percent of all students at two-year colleges in 1998 — up from 58 percent in 1992. Almost half (45 percent) of first-time freshmen began college at two-year institutions. This percentage changed very little in the 1990s. However, nationwide the percentage of first-time freshmen attending two-year colleges fell from 49 percent to 44 percent between 1992 and 1998.

Percent Change in College Enrollment, 1992 to 1998



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Among four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region and nationwide, enrollment at private or independent colleges and universities increased faster than at public colleges and universities. For example, public four-year colleges increased enrollment by 43,400 — for a total of 2.8 million in the SREB region in 1998. During that same time, enrollment at private colleges increased by 88,300 — for a total of 701,900. Higher percentages of undergraduate, graduate and professional-program students in the SREB region attended private colleges and universities in 1998 than in 1992. The shift at the graduate level was the most striking. In 1998, 76 percent of all graduate students in the SREB region attended public universities — down from 79 percent in 1992. This shift means that public colleges gained 14,400 graduate students from 1992 to 1998, while private colleges gained 23,800 graduate students. The percentages of graduate students at public colleges increased in the 1990s in three SREB states (Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia).

Undergraduate students make up 87 percent of the college students in the SREB region, and 85 percent of undergraduate students attend public colleges and universities. However, between 1992 and 1998, the percentages of undergraduate students in public colleges declined in all but two SREB states (Arkansas and Mississippi). From 1992 to 1998, undergraduate enrollment was basically steady nationwide but grew by about 3 percent in the SREB region. In 1998, first-time freshmen accounted for about 19 percent of undergraduate enrollment — up from 17 percent in 1992.

Part-time students

In the SREB region, part-time students made up 27 percent of all students at four-year colleges and universities in 1998. In the region's two-year colleges, 60 percent of the students attended part time. The percentage of all students attending part time declined since the 1980s. Between 1992 and 1998, the percentage of part-time students who were women remained about the same — about 60 percent.

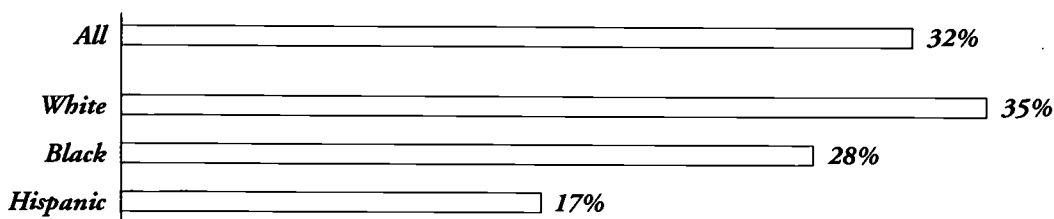
Female students

From 1992 to 1998, the number of women enrolling in colleges and universities increased by 6 percent in the SREB region and by 3 percent in the nation. By 1998, women made up 57 percent of the SREB region's college students — 57 percent of undergraduates, 58 percent of graduate students and 42 percent of students in professional programs. Higher percentages of women in SREB states were enrolled at the undergraduate and graduate levels than were enrolled nationally. At the professional-program level, however, the national rate was two percentage points higher. If the percentage of women in professional programs — such as law and medicine — continues to increase as fast as it did from 1992 to 1998, by 2006 women will outnumber men in professional programs as well as in undergraduate and graduate education.

Black students

The number of black students in the SREB region increased dramatically faster than did total enrollment. While enrollment of black students increased by 19 percent — almost 122,500 more black students in the region — between 1992 and 1998, total enrollment increased by 3 percent. In 1998, black students accounted for 18 percent of the region's total college attendance — up from 15 percent in 1992. By comparison, black graduates accounted for 22 percent of the region's high school graduates in 1998. More than 18 percent of undergraduate students and 13 percent of graduate students were black. In professional programs, the percentage of black students reached 10 percent in the SREB region by 1998. A smaller proportion of black students (26 percent) attended historically

College Enrollment Rates of 20- to 24-year-olds by Racial/Ethnic Group, United States, 1999



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

black colleges and universities than in 1992, when the figure was 30 percent. (In the mid-1970s the figure was nearly 39 percent.) In the SREB region, 64 percent of black students were women, compared with 63 percent in the nation.

Hispanic students

The number of Hispanic students in college increased rapidly in the SREB region and in the nation. Almost 1.2 million Hispanic students attended the nation's colleges and universities in 1998 — 9 percent of the total enrollment. Almost 367,000 Hispanic students attended colleges and universities in the SREB region, with large concentrations in Florida (16 percent of total enrollment) and Texas (23 percent of enrollment). More than half (54 percent) of the Hispanic students in the SREB states were enrolled in two-year colleges. Women accounted for 57 percent of the region's Hispanic students. Despite these gains, in 1999 the college-going rate of Hispanic 20- to 24-year-olds (17 percent) lagged behind those of blacks (28 percent) and whites (35 percent).

Students in health professions

In the SREB region and nationwide, enrollment in medical schools (M.D. programs) changed less than 1 percent between 1995 and 2000. In 2000, almost 21,200 students attended medical schools in the SREB region. Women accounted for a greater percentage of these students in 2000 (42 percent) than in 1995 (39 percent). Enrollment in osteopathic medical schools (D.O. programs) in the SREB region grew by 24 percent — to more than 1,900 students in 2000.

Between 1990 and 1996, the numbers of students in registered nursing programs grew by about 8 percent in the SREB region and in the nation. The differences among states were considerable. Registered nursing enrollments rose by about 25 percent or more in Alabama and Maryland. The increases were between 10 percent and 20 percent in Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia. Six states (Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and West Virginia) had increases of less than 10 percent. However, in light of nursing shortages that loom in many states, some recent trends are cause for concern. Three states experienced reductions: Arkansas, 19 percent; South Carolina, 2 percent; and Tennessee, 12 percent. The enrollment of registered nurses in master's degree programs rose by 33 percent regionally — to more than 10,100. The national increase was 43 percent.

Table 16
Estimated College-Enrollment Rates of Recent High School Graduates

| | Estimated Total High School Graduates ¹ | | First-Time College Freshmen Who Are Recent High School Graduates ² | | Average Estimated Percent of Recent High School Graduates in College ³ |
|--|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| | 1995-96 | 1997-98 | Fall 1996 | Fall 1998 | |
| United States | 2,518,652 | 2,711,904 | 1,491,441 | 1,575,975 | 59 |
| SREB states | 830,182 | 902,676 | 453,087 | 496,070 | 55 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 33.0 | 33.3 | 30.4 | 31.5 | |
| Alabama | 38,624 | 42,463 | 23,512 | 24,489 | 59 |
| Arkansas | 26,175 | 28,017 | 13,476 | 15,083 | 53 |
| Delaware | 7,045 | 8,012 | 4,719 | 4,786 | 63 |
| Florida | 99,393 | 110,756 | 49,999 | 54,227 | 50 |
| Georgia | 61,346 | 66,370 | 34,508 | 38,771 | 57 |
| Kentucky | 39,883 | 40,827 | 20,979 | 22,345 | 54 |
| Louisiana | 43,924 | 46,890 | 24,118 | 28,945 | 58 |
| Maryland | 48,020 | 51,479 | 27,699 | 29,323 | 57 |
| Mississippi | 26,206 | 28,131 | 17,157 | 16,858 | 63 |
| North Carolina | 60,158 | 63,063 | 32,303 | 40,558 | 59 |
| Oklahoma | 34,356 | 36,629 | 16,481 | 18,493 | 49 |
| South Carolina | 32,560 | 34,940 | 19,357 | 21,050 | 60 |
| Tennessee | 32,560 | 34,940 | 19,357 | 21,050 | 60 |
| Texas | 48,219 | 46,482 | 26,308 | 26,997 | 56 |
| Virginia | 180,611 | 210,358 | 97,688 | 105,505 | 52 |
| West Virginia | 21,033 | 20,910 | 10,535 | 11,152 | 52 |

¹ Public high school graduates plus nearest year of available data on graduates of private high schools.

² First-time freshmen who graduated from public or private high schools within the previous 12 months. The figures include state residents attending in-state colleges and universities as well as those attending institutions out of state.

³ Because of fluctuations in the reported data, these college-enrollment rates are estimated using averages of the 1996 and 1998 rates.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1998* (1999) and *2000* (2001) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and The College Board: *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State, 1996-2012* (Boulder, Colo.: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1998).

Table 17
Estimated College-Enrollment Rates by Age¹

| | Percent of Age Group Enrolled in College Full Time or Part Time | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------|----------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
| | 18 to 24 Years | | 25 to 34 Years | | 35 and Older | | 18 and Older | |
| | 1993 | 1997 | 1993 | 1997 | 1993 | 1997 | 1993 | 1997 |
| United States | 30.2 | 31.9 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| SREB states | 27.8 | 29.0 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Alabama | 31.3 | 31.8 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Arkansas | 25.2 | 27.8 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Delaware | 37.0 | 40.0 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Florida | 27.6 | 28.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Georgia | 25.2 | 25.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Kentucky | 27.5 | 27.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Louisiana | 26.9 | 28.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Maryland | 28.7 | 30.8 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Mississippi | 26.1 | 28.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| North Carolina | 29.7 | 31.7 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Oklahoma | 30.1 | 30.6 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| South Carolina | 26.3 | 28.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Tennessee | 27.1 | 29.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Texas | 27.4 | 27.7 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Virginia | 28.3 | 30.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| West Virginia | 29.2 | 30.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 6.1 |

¹ "College" includes only two-year or four-year institutions that offer associate's or higher degrees. The population data upon which these rates are based include all people living in a state more than six months a year, including college students. The enrollment counts include all students enrolled in a state, regardless of their home state.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Estimates of the Population of the United States, Regions, Divisions and States by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1997" (1999); "Estimates of the Population of the United States, Regions and States by Selected Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1997" (1999); and "Population Estimates for the United States and States by Single Year of Age and Sex: July 1, 1997" (2000) — (www.census.gov).

National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

Table 18
Freshman Merit Scholars

| National Rank, 2000 | | Number, 2000 |
|--|---|-----------------|
| Total | | 8,170 |
| Total of top 10 | | 2,047 |
| 1 | Harvard University (Massachusetts) | 382 |
| 2 | University of California, Berkeley | 245 |
| 2 | University of Texas at Austin | 245 |
| 4 | Stanford University (California) | 209 |
| 5 | Yale University (Connecticut) | 191 |
| 6 | University of Florida | 166 |
| 7 | Rice University (Texas) | 162 |
| 8 | University of Chicago (Illinois) | 151 |
| 9 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | 148 |
| 9 | University of Southern California | 148 |
| Total in top 85 | | 6,444 |
| Total to SREB institutions ranked in top 85 | | 2,097 |
| SREB institutions as a percentage of the top 85 | | 32.5 |
| 11 | Texas A&M University | 142 |
| 13 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | 137 |
| 14 | University of Oklahoma Norman Campus | 132 |
| 22 | Georgia Institute of Technology | 103 |
| 23 | Vanderbilt University (Tennessee) | 98 |
| 24 | Duke University (North Carolina) | 90 |
| 34 | Baylor University (Texas) | 60 |

Source: National Merit Scholarship Corp., Chronicle of Higher Education (Feb. 16, 2001).

Table 18
continued

| National Rank, 2000 | | Number, 2000 |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 35 | Johns Hopkins University (Maryland) | 59 |
| 35 | University of Kentucky | 59 |
| 38 | University of Alabama | 58 |
| 44 | Emory University (Georgia) | 48 |
| 44 | University of Virginia | 48 |
| 48 | University of Georgia | 46 |
| 53 | University of South Carolina—Columbia | 43 |
| 55 | University of Maryland, College Park | 41 |
| 58 | Florida State University | 39 |
| 59 | Tulane University (Louisiana) | 38 |
| 61 | Auburn University (Alabama) | 37 |
| 64 | Washington and Lee University (Virginia) | 35 |
| 66 | University of Tennessee, Knoxville | 33 |
| 68 | Mississippi State University | 32 |
| 68 | University of Arkansas Main Campus | 32 |
| 74 | University of Central Florida | 30 |
| 76 | Louisiana State University and A&M College | 29 |
| 79 | Clemson University (South Carolina) | 28 |
| 81 | University of Mississippi | 27 |

Table 19
Total Enrollment in Higher Education

| Fall 1998 | | Percent Change | | | | Percent in Public Colleges | |
|--|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|
| | | Total | | Public | | | |
| | | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| United States | 14,516,045 | 0.6 | 2.1 | -1.6 | 1.3 | 78.5 | 76.8 |
| SREB states | 4,575,780 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 85.0 | 83.4 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 31.5 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 216,241 | -6.2 | -1.5 | -7.6 | -3.0 | 89.5 | 88.2 |
| Arkansas | 113,751 | 16.6 | 13.0 | 19.1 | 14.3 | 88.0 | 89.9 |
| Delaware | 46,260 | 8.2 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 82.6 | 80.8 |
| Florida | 661,187 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 82.7 | 80.4 |
| Georgia ¹ | 303,685 | 3.4 | -4.5 | -1.4 | -7.8 | 79.4 | 75.7 |
| Kentucky | 180,550 | -4.1 | 1.6 | -7.3 | -0.7 | 83.8 | 81.1 |
| Louisiana | 221,110 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 86.8 | 85.9 |
| Maryland | 265,173 | -1.2 | 1.7 | -3.9 | 0.8 | 84.9 | 82.6 |
| Mississippi | 132,438 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 9.9 | 5.2 | 88.8 | 91.2 |
| North Carolina | 387,407 | 1.0 | 3.8 | -0.4 | 3.7 | 82.3 | 81.1 |
| Oklahoma | 178,507 | -5.0 | 0.7 | -5.4 | 0.9 | 87.7 | 87.3 |
| South Carolina | 181,353 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 84.9 | 84.1 |
| Tennessee | 251,319 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 0.6 | -0.4 | 79.1 | 77.0 |
| Texas | 978,550 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 88.7 | 86.8 |
| Virginia | 370,142 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 84.0 | 82.5 |
| West Virginia | 88,107 | -2.4 | 2.8 | -3.7 | 2.1 | 87.8 | 86.6 |

¹ Of the 31 technical institutes that reported enrollments in 1996, only 17 reported figures for 1998.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

Table 20
Migration of First-Time Freshmen

| | Net Gain or Loss of First-Time Freshmen ¹ | | Percent of Home State's First-Time Freshmen Attending College in Home State | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------|---|------|
| | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| United States² | 37,299 | 35,466 | 84.7 | 81.8 |
| SREB states³ | 1,652 | 2,102 | 87.4 | 87.4 |
| Alabama | 5,322 | 3,713 | 92.9 | 90.6 |
| Arkansas | 613 | 483 | 86.4 | 88.0 |
| Delaware | 1,395 | 1,852 | 74.3 | 74.1 |
| Florida | 2,796 | 13,504 | 84.7 | 86.9 |
| Georgia | 771 | 2,351 | 85.2 | 85.0 |
| Kentucky | 1,843 | 1,018 | 89.3 | 86.5 |
| Louisiana | 1,634 | 1,354 | 88.9 | 90.8 |
| Maryland | -3,026 | -4,927 | 71.9 | 69.9 |
| Mississippi | 1,670 | 2,604 | 91.6 | 93.7 |
| North Carolina | 9,078 | 8,794 | 93.5 | 92.1 |
| Oklahoma | 344 | 1,617 | 90.8 | 90.3 |
| South Carolina | 1,173 | 2,759 | 85.2 | 88.6 |
| Tennessee | 1,713 | 3,303 | 85.2 | 84.4 |
| Texas | 1,038 | 1,650 | 92.8 | 91.7 |
| Virginia | 3,806 | 4,410 | 79.5 | 79.8 |
| West Virginia | 1,938 | 1,728 | 84.9 | 83.4 |

¹ The net gain or loss for each state is the number of first-time freshmen entering the state to attend college minus those leaving the state to attend college.

² The net gain for the United States is the number of first-time freshmen coming to U.S. colleges from foreign countries and territories, such as Puerto Rico.

³ The net gain for the SREB region is the median SREB state net gain. It is not a count of net migration into and out of the region.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993* (1993) and *2000* (2001) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 21
Age Distribution of College Students

| | Percent of Total Students, 1997 | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| | Under 18 | 18 to 24 | 25 to 34 | 35 and Older | Age Unknown |
| United States | 2.4 | 55.3 | 23.0 | 18.3 | 0.9 |
| SREB states | 2.2 | 57.4 | 23.0 | 16.9 | 0.4 |
| Alabama | 1.8 | 63.0 | 20.4 | 14.1 | 0.7 |
| Arkansas | 5.9 | 61.0 | 18.2 | 14.7 | 0.2 |
| Delaware | 2.5 | 58.1 | 20.4 | 17.0 | 2.0 |
| Florida | 2.7 | 51.8 | 25.4 | 19.7 | 0.4 |
| Georgia | 1.4 | 61.0 | 23.5 | 13.6 | 0.4 |
| Kentucky | 1.1 | 60.3 | 22.7 | 15.7 | 0.2 |
| Louisiana | 2.1 | 61.5 | 21.4 | 13.8 | 1.2 |
| Maryland | 1.0 | 50.3 | 26.4 | 21.6 | 0.7 |
| Mississippi | 0.8 | 64.8 | 19.2 | 14.7 | 0.4 |
| North Carolina | 2.4 | 59.0 | 22.2 | 16.2 | 0.2 |
| Oklahoma | 0.8 | 57.2 | 23.0 | 19.0 | 0.1 |
| South Carolina | 2.8 | 61.6 | 19.5 | 15.5 | 0.7 |
| Tennessee | 1.3 | 59.6 | 23.1 | 15.8 | 0.2 |
| Texas | 2.4 | 56.6 | 24.2 | 16.5 | 0.3 |
| Virginia | 3.2 | 54.6 | 22.3 | 19.5 | 0.4 |
| West Virginia | 3.8 | 62.5 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 0.2 |

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

Table 21
continued

| Percent of Total Students, 1993 | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| Under 18 | 18 to 24 | 25 to 34 | 35 and Older | Age Unknown |
| 1.7 | 54.8 | 23.6 | 18.3 | 1.6 |
| 1.7 | 57.3 | 23.3 | 17.3 | 0.4 |
| 2.0 | 61.1 | 20.6 | 15.7 | 0.6 |
| 2.2 | 64.2 | 18.9 | 14.4 | 0.3 |
| 2.3 | 60.2 | 20.9 | 15.9 | 0.6 |
| 2.7 | 52.5 | 25.4 | 18.9 | 0.5 |
| 1.0 | 61.5 | 23.1 | 14.0 | 0.4 |
| 1.1 | 59.4 | 23.1 | 16.4 | 0.1 |
| 1.1 | 61.8 | 21.8 | 14.6 | 0.7 |
| 0.7 | 49.0 | 28.4 | 21.6 | 0.3 |
| 1.2 | 64.9 | 18.2 | 13.2 | 2.5 |
| 1.8 | 60.3 | 21.5 | 16.0 | 0.4 |
| 0.8 | 54.2 | 24.0 | 20.8 | 0.2 |
| 1.9 | 61.0 | 20.0 | 16.5 | 0.6 |
| 1.2 | 58.6 | 22.9 | 17.2 | 0.1 |
| 1.5 | 55.8 | 24.8 | 17.8 | 0.1 |
| 2.4 | 55.7 | 22.9 | 18.4 | 0.6 |
| 1.9 | 62.9 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 0.1 |

Table 22
Undergraduate Enrollment

| | Fall 1998 | Percent Change | | Percent First-Time Freshmen | |
|--|------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------|
| | | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| United States | 12,446,015 | -0.4 | 2.2 | 17.4 | 17.8 |
| SREB states | 3,971,489 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 17.0 | 18.6 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 31.9 | | | | |
| Alabama | 189,480 | -8.3 | -1.8 | 20.6 | 20.0 |
| Arkansas | 103,778 | 17.4 | 14.2 | 21.1 | 20.1 |
| Delaware | 40,075 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 19.3 | 19.5 |
| Florida | 586,686 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 13.1 | 15.5 |
| Georgia | 255,958 | 1.9 | -5.3 | 22.4 | 21.0 |
| Kentucky | 155,038 | -5.9 | 1.6 | 18.0 | 19.5 |
| Louisiana | 189,292 | 8.9 | 10.0 | 18.3 | 21.5 |
| Maryland | 216,498 | -3.7 | 1.3 | 14.3 | 16.4 |
| Mississippi | 119,080 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 23.3 | 24.2 |
| North Carolina | 343,569 | -0.6 | 3.9 | 15.9 | 19.4 |
| Oklahoma | 153,822 | -1.2 | 0.8 | 19.5 | 20.8 |
| South Carolina | 155,819 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 20.4 | 20.6 |
| Tennessee | 218,027 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 16.7 | 17.7 |
| Texas | 854,423 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 15.5 | 18.5 |
| Virginia | 313,878 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 14.9 | 16.3 |
| West Virginia | 76,066 | -1.0 | 3.8 | 22.2 | 21.2 |

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPARE database system (www.nsf.gov).

Table 22
continued

| Percent Foreign Students | | Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education | | Percent in Public Colleges | |
|--------------------------|------|---|------|----------------------------|------|
| 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| 2.1 | 1.9 | 86.5 | 85.7 | 81.4 | 80.0 |
| 1.4 | 1.8 | 87.3 | 86.8 | 86.4 | 85.0 |
| 1.3 | 1.4 | 89.6 | 87.6 | 89.5 | 88.3 |
| 1.4 | 1.8 | 90.6 | 91.2 | 86.9 | 89.3 |
| 0.7 | 1.1 | 87.8 | 86.6 | 85.9 | 84.8 |
| 2.1 | 3.0 | 89.4 | 88.7 | 85.3 | 83.1 |
| 1.4 | 1.9 | 85.6 | 84.3 | 80.9 | 78.4 |
| 1.0 | 1.3 | 87.5 | 85.9 | 84.1 | 81.1 |
| 1.2 | 1.4 | 85.1 | 85.6 | 88.9 | 88.0 |
| 2.0 | 2.8 | 83.8 | 81.6 | 89.4 | 88.3 |
| 0.8 | 0.7 | 90.1 | 89.9 | 89.5 | 91.8 |
| 0.9 | 1.2 | 90.1 | 88.7 | 83.2 | 82.4 |
| 2.5 | 3.3 | 82.9 | 86.2 | 88.3 | 88.2 |
| 0.8 | 1.0 | 86.4 | 85.9 | 84.0 | 83.4 |
| 1.0 | 1.2 | 87.9 | 86.8 | 80.2 | 78.4 |
| 1.6 | 1.7 | 87.5 | 87.3 | 90.2 | 88.5 |
| 1.1 | 1.6 | 85.5 | 84.8 | 84.5 | 82.9 |
| 1.5 | 1.5 | 85.1 | 86.3 | 86.2 | 85.0 |

ENROLLMENT

Table 23
Graduate Enrollment

| | Fall 1998 | Percent Change | | Percent First-Time Graduate Students | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| | | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| United States | 1,767,557 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 21.6 | 21.7 |
| SREB states | 510,141 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 21.7 | 21.3 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 28.9 | | | | |
| Alabama | 22,360 | 8.9 | -0.1 | 23.8 | 25.9 |
| Arkansas | 8,314 | 13.4 | 1.6 | 26.8 | 25.8 |
| Delaware ¹ | 5,105 | 32.4 | 3.3 | 30.7 | 25.5 |
| Florida | 64,034 | 12.2 | -1.6 | 16.6 | 17.7 |
| Georgia | 37,029 | 12.4 | -1.5 | 23.2 | 24.3 |
| Kentucky | 20,550 | 10.9 | 0.6 | 15.9 | 15.7 |
| Louisiana | 26,038 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 21.5 | 20.6 |
| Maryland | 44,472 | 12.2 | 4.1 | 18.7 | 18.3 |
| Mississippi | 11,584 | 10.9 | -3.0 | 19.9 | 27.3 |
| North Carolina | 36,090 | 13.2 | 2.4 | 25.3 | 26.7 |
| Oklahoma | 20,892 | -8.3 | -2.8 | 19.0 | 21.2 |
| South Carolina | 22,472 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 17.5 | 14.5 |
| Tennessee | 27,719 | 16.7 | 2.4 | 25.7 | 22.4 |
| Texas | 104,226 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 24.3 | 21.5 |
| Virginia | 48,737 | 8.5 | 0.7 | 23.6 | 23.4 |
| West Virginia | 10,519 | -12.9 | -4.3 | 17.0 | 18.2 |

¹Wilmington College began offering doctoral degrees in 1994-95.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAr database system (www.nsf.gov).

Table 23
continued

| Percent Foreign Students | | Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education | | Percent in Public Colleges | |
|--------------------------|------|---|------|----------------------------|------|
| 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 63.3 | 60.4 |
| 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 79.4 | 76.3 |
| 10.1 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 93.4 | 93.7 |
| 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 97.4 | 95.2 |
| 13.9 | 13.4 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 80.1 | 66.4 |
| 9.3 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 64.4 | 62.3 |
| 8.5 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 78.5 | 70.7 |
| 6.4 | 7.3 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 87.9 | 85.0 |
| 13.1 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 82.1 | 79.4 |
| 10.3 | 10.3 | 14.8 | 16.8 | 60.4 | 55.2 |
| 12.9 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 84.9 | 87.8 |
| 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 80.3 | 77.2 |
| 14.4 | 16.5 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 85.3 | 84.8 |
| 8.7 | 7.3 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 92.4 | 90.9 |
| 8.0 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 77.6 | 71.1 |
| 13.6 | 13.3 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 81.2 | 78.5 |
| 6.8 | 7.4 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 83.0 | 83.2 |
| 5.4 | 7.0 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 96.8 | 96.2 |

Table 24
Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges and Universities

| | Fall 1998 | Percent Change | | | | Percent in Public Colleges | |
|--|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|------|
| | | Total | | Public | | 1992 | 1998 |
| | | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 | | |
| United States | 9,003,662 | 2.9 | 2.5 | -0.1 | 1.5 | 67.2 | 65.3 |
| SREB states | 2,846,866 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 77.4 | 75.3 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 31.6 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 148,168 | -0.2 | 2.4 | -3.1 | 0.6 | 85.9 | 83.4 |
| Arkansas | 79,219 | 3.1 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 9.7 | 86.7 | 86.0 |
| Delaware | 33,292 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | -0.8 | 76.4 | 73.6 |
| Florida | 333,370 | 16.7 | 5.7 | 18.3 | 3.5 | 64.7 | 65.5 |
| Georgia | 230,523 | 11.6 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 74.7 | 69.7 |
| Kentucky | 134,992 | -0.6 | 2.2 | -4.1 | 1.0 | 80.9 | 78.1 |
| Louisiana | 177,609 | 1.0 | 1.6 | -0.6 | 0.9 | 85.0 | 83.7 |
| Maryland | 159,535 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 74.1 | 71.8 |
| Mississippi | 73,018 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 83.6 | 85.4 |
| North Carolina | 231,441 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 70.8 | 68.7 |
| Oklahoma | 116,055 | -1.1 | 1.3 | -2.0 | 1.9 | 83.1 | 82.3 |
| South Carolina | 115,443 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 78.7 | 76.5 |
| Tennessee | 170,444 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 71.2 | 68.9 |
| Texas | 532,889 | 1.9 | 1.5 | -1.4 | 0.4 | 80.7 | 78.0 |
| Virginia | 231,065 | 7.0 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 75.7 | 74.8 |
| West Virginia | 79,803 | -2.8 | 2.0 | -3.1 | 2.5 | 87.7 | 87.4 |

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

Table 25

Enrollment in Predominantly Black and Historically Black Colleges¹

| | Predominantly Black Colleges | | | Historically Black Colleges | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Fall 1998 | Percent Change | | Fall 1998 | Percent Change | |
| | | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 | | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 |
| United States | 445,456 | 3.4 | 11.1 | 270,526 | -2.2 | * |
| SREB states | 286,915 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 243,833 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 64.4 | | | | | |
| Alabama | 25,850 | -3.1 | -0.6 | 30,114 | 16.5 | 16.8 |
| Arkansas | 4,215 | -17.7 | -36.8 | 4,215 | -17.7 | -5.9 |
| Delaware | 3,156 | 7.5 | -5.2 | 3,156 | 7.5 | -5.2 |
| Florida | 17,705 | 22.7 | 16.9 | 16,784 | 20.7 | 11.9 |
| Georgia | 38,272 | 18.5 | -4.5 | 22,105 | 3.6 | -3.8 |
| Kentucky | 2,302 | NA | NA | 2,302 | -9.4 | -2.3 |
| Louisiana | 29,370 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 25,599 | -9.9 | -7.2 |
| Maryland | 42,186 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 18,135 | 16.4 | 2.1 |
| Mississippi | 19,976 | 31.1 | 35.7 | 14,834 | -2.7 | 0.7 |
| North Carolina | 32,715 | 10.0 | 0.4 | 30,047 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Oklahoma | 3,235 | -2.4 | -3.4 | 3,235 | -2.4 | -3.4 |
| South Carolina | 14,888 | 29.1 | 26.2 | 11,763 | 8.8 | 8.0 |
| Tennessee | 16,973 | -13.8 | -6.5 | 11,904 | 0.9 | -3.1 |
| Texas | 15,281 | -22.8 | -11.9 | 23,129 | -10.9 | -5.6 |
| Virginia | 20,791 | -2.3 | -0.7 | 19,289 | -7.5 | -4.2 |
| West Virginia | NA | NA | NA | 7,222 | -6.5 | 2.2 |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state in at least one of the years required.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹ Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black institutions if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

Table 26
Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges

| | Fall 1998 | Percent Change | | Percent in Public Colleges | | Percent Women | |
|--|-----------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|------|---------------|------|
| | | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| United States | 5,512,383 | -3.1 | 1.4 | 95.8 | 95.6 | 57.6 | 57.5 |
| SREB states | 1,728,914 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 97.1 | 96.6 | 58.3 | 58.5 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 31.4 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 68,073 | -17.1 | -9.0 | 95.9 | 98.6 | 57.6 | 58.2 |
| Arkansas | 34,532 | 66.4 | 24.4 | 92.6 | 98.9 | 63.0 | 61.9 |
| Delaware | 12,968 | 15.4 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 60.0 | 59.5 |
| Florida | 327,817 | -1.4 | 0.6 | 98.2 | 95.6 | 58.8 | 59.2 |
| Georgia | 73,162 | -16.0 | -22.8 | 90.5 | 94.7 | 58.4 | 59.0 |
| Kentucky | 45,558 | -13.2 | -0.3 | 91.4 | 89.9 | 64.5 | 64.5 |
| Louisiana | 43,501 | 52.6 | 51.2 | 97.6 | 94.9 | 63.8 | 58.7 |
| Maryland | 105,638 | -9.0 | 0.3 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 60.7 | 61.6 |
| Mississippi | 59,420 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 95.6 | 98.4 | 58.7 | 59.8 |
| North Carolina | 155,966 | -3.8 | 5.8 | 98.0 | 99.5 | 59.5 | 60.2 |
| Oklahoma | 62,452 | -11.4 | -0.3 | 95.4 | 96.4 | 52.5 | 56.5 |
| South Carolina | 65,910 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 96.2 | 97.5 | 58.6 | 59.6 |
| Tennessee | 80,875 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 95.1 | 93.9 | 58.4 | 58.1 |
| Texas | 445,661 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 98.8 | 97.2 | 56.5 | 55.8 |
| Virginia | 139,077 | 0.7 | 7.6 | 97.1 | 95.3 | 58.1 | 58.0 |
| West Virginia | 8,304 | 1.5 | 11.2 | 89.3 | 79.3 | 63.7 | 65.2 |

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

Table 26
continued

| Percent of First-Time Freshmen | | Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education | | Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--|------|--|------|
| 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| 49.0 | 43.5 | 39.4 | 38.0 | 45.5 | 44.3 |
| 45.4 | 45.0 | 38.8 | 37.8 | 44.4 | 43.5 |
| 52.5 | 45.0 | 35.6 | 31.5 | 39.7 | 35.9 |
| 26.1 | 32.8 | 21.3 | 30.4 | 23.5 | 33.3 |
| 34.6 | 21.9 | 26.3 | 28.0 | 29.9 | 32.4 |
| 58.9 | 55.3 | 53.8 | 49.6 | 60.2 | 55.9 |
| 46.1 | 35.1 | 29.7 | 24.1 | 34.7 | 28.6 |
| 38.7 | 34.7 | 27.9 | 25.2 | 31.8 | 29.4 |
| 21.9 | 28.9 | 13.9 | 19.7 | 16.4 | 23.0 |
| 55.9 | 50.1 | 43.3 | 39.8 | 51.6 | 48.8 |
| 65.7 | 65.1 | 43.5 | 44.9 | 48.3 | 49.9 |
| 36.0 | 43.5 | 42.3 | 40.3 | 46.9 | 45.4 |
| 55.2 | 48.9 | 37.5 | 35.0 | 45.2 | 40.6 |
| 43.5 | 44.2 | 35.5 | 36.3 | 41.1 | 42.3 |
| 38.0 | 33.8 | 33.4 | 32.2 | 38.0 | 37.1 |
| 52.8 | 57.3 | 44.3 | 45.5 | 50.6 | 52.2 |
| 30.0 | 29.7 | 39.0 | 37.6 | 45.6 | 44.3 |
| 15.3 | 14.5 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 |

Table 27
Part-Time Enrollment

| | | Percent Change | | Percent of Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges | | Percent of Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|--|------|---|------|
| | | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| | Fall 1998 | | | | | | |
| United States | 5,959,654 | -5.5 | -1.1 | 30.7 | 28.2 | 63.3 | 62.0 |
| SRE8 states | 1,808,199 | -0.3 | 0.3 | 29.0 | 27.3 | 59.7 | 59.6 |
| SRE8 states as a percentage of nation | 30.3 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 68,995 | -8.8 | -0.3 | 27.1 | 25.1 | 43.1 | 46.6 |
| Arkansas | 39,187 | 35.6 | 18.8 | 24.2 | 25.3 | 49.7 | 55.5 |
| Delaware | 18,520 | 7.6 | -0.7 | 32.6 | 31.7 | 61.8 | 61.5 |
| Florida | 325,403 | 1.8 | -2.0 | 35.6 | 32.9 | 65.5 | 65.8 |
| Georgia | 101,889 | 2.9 | -2.1 | 27.8 | 27.1 | 47.7 | 53.8 |
| Kentucky | 57,979 | -13.7 | -3.1 | 29.4 | 27.9 | 51.9 | 44.7 |
| Louisiana | 61,087 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 25.0 | 23.6 | 57.6 | 44.2 |
| Maryland | 131,735 | -8.6 | -0.6 | 40.5 | 37.4 | 71.1 | 68.2 |
| Mississippi | 33,639 | 12.4 | 2.7 | 19.3 | 20.3 | 30.5 | 31.7 |
| North Carolina | 142,252 | -3.2 | 7.5 | 23.1 | 20.8 | 59.0 | 60.3 |
| Oklahoma | 68,398 | 3.8 | -2.1 | 29.5 | 27.5 | 44.3 | 58.4 |
| South Carolina | 65,663 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 24.8 | 24.1 | 55.1 | 57.3 |
| Tennessee | 80,764 | -6.5 | -5.1 | 25.5 | 21.6 | 55.5 | 54.3 |
| Texas | 428,988 | 0.4 | -1.1 | 31.0 | 29.1 | 63.9 | 61.5 |
| Virginia | 158,057 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 70.9 | 69.7 |
| West Virginia | 25,643 | -12.5 | -1.5 | 31.4 | 27.9 | 43.7 | 40.8 |

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

Table 27
continued

| Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment | | Percent of Graduate Enrollment | | Percent in Public Colleges | | Percent Women | |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|---------------|------|
| 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| 42.2 | 39.5 | 60.2 | 57.4 | 84.9 | 84.8 | 58.9 | 59.0 |
| 39.3 | 37.8 | 60.3 | 58.9 | 91.0 | 90.0 | 59.3 | 59.5 |
| 30.9 | 29.9 | 58.0 | 54.6 | 94.6 | 93.9 | 57.6 | 58.4 |
| 26.7 | 32.4 | 69.6 | 65.3 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 63.3 | 61.2 |
| 39.1 | 38.8 | 55.2 | 49.5 | 76.7 | 71.4 | 59.1 | 61.9 |
| 51.2 | 48.9 | 63.8 | 59.0 | 89.5 | 88.8 | 58.7 | 59.1 |
| 32.7 | 31.7 | 49.2 | 52.4 | 88.8 | 86.0 | 59.7 | 60.3 |
| 32.7 | 28.2 | 68.0 | 66.5 | 89.8 | 85.2 | 64.7 | 63.5 |
| 26.4 | 24.7 | 57.4 | 53.8 | 89.1 | 88.8 | 63.2 | 62.3 |
| 51.9 | 46.4 | 68.8 | 69.5 | 87.1 | 84.2 | 60.5 | 61.7 |
| 22.0 | 23.2 | 50.4 | 51.3 | 87.8 | 92.5 | 62.4 | 62.8 |
| 37.1 | 35.3 | 58.4 | 56.0 | 92.5 | 92.0 | 59.3 | 60.3 |
| 32.5 | 35.5 | 66.5 | 64.8 | 92.5 | 93.6 | 57.4 | 58.5 |
| 31.7 | 32.7 | 66.3 | 64.2 | 92.5 | 92.6 | 63.2 | 63.8 |
| 33.8 | 30.6 | 57.9 | 49.9 | 90.6 | 90.0 | 58.9 | 58.9 |
| 45.2 | 43.1 | 54.4 | 56.6 | 93.9 | 92.2 | 57.3 | 56.6 |
| 41.7 | 40.4 | 62.9 | 62.7 | 89.9 | 88.9 | 58.6 | 59.4 |
| 26.4 | 24.4 | 74.4 | 66.4 | 91.4 | 93.0 | 65.4 | 63.4 |

Table 28
Enrollment of Women

| | Fall 1998 | Percent Change | | Percent in Public Colleges | | Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education | |
|--|-----------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|------|---|------|
| | | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| United States | 8,148,762 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 79.2 | 77.1 | 55.0 | 56.1 |
| SREB states | 2,593,392 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 85.7 | 84.0 | 55.4 | 56.7 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 31.8 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 122,688 | -3.3 | -0.9 | 89.1 | 88.0 | 55.0 | 56.7 |
| Arkansas | 66,105 | 18.8 | 13.7 | 88.5 | 90.4 | 57.0 | 58.1 |
| Delaware | 27,342 | 12.3 | 4.6 | 82.1 | 78.7 | 57.0 | 59.1 |
| Florida | 375,474 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 85.0 | 82.2 | 55.5 | 56.8 |
| Georgia | 172,773 | 6.1 | -5.4 | 80.2 | 76.5 | 55.4 | 56.9 |
| Kentucky | 106,191 | -3.4 | 2.2 | 84.3 | 81.2 | 58.4 | 58.8 |
| Louisiana | 128,699 | 10.5 | 9.1 | 87.4 | 86.0 | 57.0 | 58.2 |
| Maryland | 155,086 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 85.2 | 82.7 | 57.0 | 58.5 |
| Mississippi | 76,916 | 10.9 | 6.3 | 88.2 | 90.8 | 56.0 | 58.1 |
| North Carolina | 222,824 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 83.1 | 81.7 | 56.2 | 57.5 |
| Oklahoma | 97,051 | -2.0 | 0.7 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 52.7 | 54.4 |
| South Carolina | 106,621 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 85.1 | 84.5 | 57.0 | 58.8 |
| Tennessee | 141,451 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 80.0 | 78.3 | 55.0 | 56.3 |
| Texas | 534,965 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 89.6 | 87.6 | 53.7 | 54.7 |
| Virginia | 210,077 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 83.6 | 82.6 | 55.8 | 56.8 |
| West Virginia | 49,129 | -1.8 | 2.9 | 87.4 | 85.6 | 55.4 | 55.8 |

¹ "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.

Table 28
continued

| Percent in Two-Year Colleges | | Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment | | Percent of Graduate Enrollment | | Percent of First- Professional Enrollment ¹ | |
|---------------------------------|------|--|------|-----------------------------------|------|---|------|
| 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| 41.2 | 38.9 | 55.5 | 56.3 | 53.8 | 57.3 | 40.0 | 44.2 |
| 40.8 | 39.0 | 56.0 | 56.8 | 54.4 | 58.1 | 38.4 | 42.2 |
| 37.3 | 32.3 | 55.2 | 56.6 | 55.4 | 60.3 | 39.1 | 44.7 |
| 23.5 | 32.4 | 57.1 | 57.9 | 61.1 | 63.9 | 44.0 | 42.9 |
| 27.7 | 28.2 | 58.3 | 59.7 | 49.8 | 57.1 | 41.2 | 46.2 |
| 56.9 | 51.6 | 56.1 | 57.0 | 52.3 | 56.3 | 41.7 | 47.2 |
| 31.3 | 25.0 | 56.0 | 57.4 | 57.0 | 58.2 | 38.0 | 39.0 |
| 30.8 | 27.7 | 58.8 | 59.1 | 60.9 | 62.3 | 35.7 | 35.2 |
| 15.6 | 19.8 | 57.6 | 58.3 | 57.8 | 61.1 | 35.2 | 41.8 |
| 46.1 | 42.0 | 57.8 | 59.0 | 53.8 | 57.3 | 42.5 | 46.9 |
| 45.6 | 46.2 | 56.9 | 58.3 | 50.8 | 58.6 | 31.1 | 39.3 |
| 44.7 | 42.1 | 56.6 | 57.8 | 55.4 | 57.5 | 40.7 | 44.7 |
| 37.4 | 36.4 | 55.0 | 54.7 | 53.0 | 54.0 | 37.7 | 43.9 |
| 36.4 | 36.9 | 56.4 | 57.7 | 64.0 | 68.6 | 32.8 | 41.1 |
| 35.5 | 33.2 | 55.5 | 56.4 | 54.1 | 58.3 | 37.6 | 42.4 |
| 46.5 | 46.5 | 54.5 | 55.0 | 50.1 | 54.8 | 37.4 | 39.7 |
| 40.6 | 38.4 | 56.3 | 56.8 | 54.4 | 58.7 | 40.2 | 44.6 |
| 10.4 | 11.0 | 54.5 | 54.9 | 63.3 | 63.6 | 37.4 | 42.6 |

ENROLLMENT

Table 29
Enrollment of Black Students

| | Fall 1998 | Percent Increase, 1992 to 1998 | Percent Women, 1998 | Percent of Total Enrollment ¹ in Higher Education | | Percent in Two-Year Colleges | |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|------|------------------------------|------|
| | | | | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| United States | 1,528,006 | 10.1 | 63.2 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 42.8 | 41.6 |
| SREB states | 779,188 | 18.7 | 63.8 | 15.2 | 17.7 | 38.7 | 39.9 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 51.0 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 53,851 | 9.3 | 63.7 | 21.9 | 25.7 | 35.7 | 30.6 |
| Arkansas | 18,419 | 31.3 | 64.0 | 14.6 | 16.6 | 18.2 | 36.9 |
| Delaware | 6,871 | 33.3 | 63.4 | 12.3 | 15.8 | 32.2 | 34.6 |
| Florida | 97,475 | 34.3 | 64.0 | 12.1 | 15.4 | 52.7 | 50.2 |
| Georgia | 78,077 | 19.4 | 64.3 | 22.8 | 26.9 | 32.9 | 28.0 |
| Kentucky | 13,477 | 12.1 | 60.8 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 17.8 | 30.8 |
| Louisiana | 60,175 | 19.5 | 65.3 | 25.3 | 28.6 | 12.2 | 24.8 |
| Maryland | 62,908 | 21.9 | 66.0 | 19.9 | 25.4 | 47.0 | 44.2 |
| Mississippi | 42,396 | 22.9 | 65.0 | 28.4 | 32.7 | 39.3 | 46.2 |
| North Carolina | 81,965 | 14.8 | 64.1 | 18.9 | 21.7 | 43.2 | 43.5 |
| Oklahoma | 13,899 | 6.0 | 56.5 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 35.4 | 35.7 |
| South Carolina | 43,795 | 21.2 | 66.4 | 21.6 | 24.9 | 41.7 | 42.8 |
| Tennessee | 38,929 | 9.8 | 63.8 | 14.9 | 16.0 | 35.6 | 33.4 |
| Texas | 100,159 | 12.3 | 60.9 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 48.6 | 50.7 |
| Virginia | 63,169 | 19.1 | 64.1 | 15.2 | 17.5 | 36.9 | 39.5 |
| West Virginia | 3,623 | 4.7 | 45.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 11.4 | 6.1 |

¹ "NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

² Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

³ "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

⁴ Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black institutions if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAS database system (www.nsf.gov).

Table 29
continued

| Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment | | Percent of Graduate Enrollment | | Percent of First-Professional Enrollment ² | | Percent in Predominantly Black Colleges ³ | | Percent in Historically Black Colleges ³ | |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|---|------|--|------|---|------|
| 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| 10.4 | 11.7 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 24.1 | 22.3 | 16.3 | 14.4 |
| 16.0 | 18.4 | 9.2 | 13.1 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 33.7 | 30.6 | 30.2 | 25.6 |
| 22.8 | 26.5 | 13.5 | 22.1 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 46.3 | 39.6 | 45.0 | 40.7 |
| 15.3 | 17.3 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 30.4 | 21.5 | 30.4 | 21.5 |
| 12.9 | 16.7 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 35.4 | 33.7 | 35.4 | 33.7 |
| 12.5 | 15.9 | 8.2 | 11.7 | 7.3 | 9.9 | 17.6 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 15.7 |
| 24.2 | 28.6 | 14.2 | 18.2 | 11.2 | 12.8 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 30.3 | 26.6 |
| 6.9 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 | NA | 9.4 | 10.5 | 9.4 |
| 27.0 | 29.9 | 15.6 | 21.6 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 52.9 | 44.0 | 52.9 | 39.7 |
| 21.2 | 27.1 | 12.0 | 17.6 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 49.8 | 52.1 | 24.4 | 24.8 |
| 29.5 | 33.6 | 19.0 | 26.9 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 42.1 | 39.7 | 42.1 | 33.2 |
| 19.8 | 22.7 | 10.8 | 13.6 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 34.5 | 32.8 | 34.5 | 30.8 |
| 7.6 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 13.0 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 15.1 |
| 23.3 | 26.6 | 10.8 | 14.5 | 6.2 | 10.7 | 30.2 | 29.6 | 28.6 | 25.6 |
| 15.4 | 16.4 | 8.9 | 12.4 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 37.8 | 33.2 | 24.9 | 23.9 |
| 10.3 | 10.9 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 19.1 | 13.1 | 20.6 | 14.6 |
| 16.2 | 18.4 | 8.9 | 12.9 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 34.9 | 28.3 | 34.4 | 27.0 |
| 4.2 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | NA | NA | 23.5 | 22.5 |

ENROLLMENT

Table 30
Enrollment of Hispanic Students

| | Fall 1998 | Percent Increase, 1992 to 1998 | Percent Women, 1998 | Percent of Total Enrollment ¹ in Higher Education | |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---|------|
| | | | | 1992 | 1998 |
| United States | 1,196,515 | 25.8 | 57.3 | 6.8 | 8.9 |
| SREB states | 366,925 | 32.2 | 56.6 | 6.4 | 8.3 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 30.7 | | | | |
| Alabama | 1,810 | 26.8 | 50.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Arkansas | 1,205 | 135.8 | 53.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Delaware | 1,047 | 84.0 | 56.3 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| Florida | 100,821 | 34.3 | 57.7 | 12.5 | 16.0 |
| Georgia | 5,348 | 39.2 | 52.2 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Kentucky | 1,555 | 59.2 | 54.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Louisiana | 5,080 | 16.8 | 55.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Maryland | 7,057 | 35.0 | 54.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Mississippi | 801 | 76.4 | 51.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| North Carolina | 5,953 | 67.7 | 53.0 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| Oklahoma | 4,894 | 44.8 | 51.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 |
| South Carolina | 1,860 | 43.4 | 53.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Tennessee | 2,967 | 50.7 | 51.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Texas | 216,175 | 28.2 | 56.8 | 18.5 | 22.9 |
| Virginia | 9,782 | 64.0 | 54.6 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| West Virginia | 570 | 25.6 | 48.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 |

¹ Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

² "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

National Science Foundation: WebCASPAS database system (www.nsf.gov).

Table 30
continued

| Percent in Two-Year Colleges | | Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment | | Percent of Graduate Enrollment | | Percent of First- Professional ² Enrollment | |
|---------------------------------|------|--|------|-----------------------------------|------|---|------|
| 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| 56.5 | 56.4 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| 52.9 | 53.9 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| 24.5 | 31.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| 19.6 | 34.9 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| 35.9 | 37.1 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| 58.9 | 55.4 | 12.9 | 16.4 | 8.4 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 13.4 |
| 28.1 | 26.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.3 |
| 25.5 | 40.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 22.9 | 22.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| 46.6 | 46.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| 41.9 | 39.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| 40.8 | 42.3 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| 33.4 | 38.6 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| 48.0 | 41.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 25.3 | 25.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 53.6 | 56.9 | 19.7 | 24.2 | 9.5 | 13.6 | 9.1 | 10.5 |
| 47.6 | 47.7 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| 7.3 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 |

ENROLLMENT

Table 31
Medical School Enrollment

| | Colleges Sanctioned by the American Medical Association | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Total | | Women | | | |
| | 1999-2000 | Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | 1999-2000 | Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | Percent of Total | |
| | | | | | 1994-95 | 1999-2000 |
| United States | 66,500 | -0.8 | 29,164 | 6.1 | 41.0 | 43.9 |
| SREB states | 21,173 | 0.7 | 8,835 | 8.2 | 38.9 | 41.7 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 31.8 | | 30.3 | | | |
| Alabama | 963 | 0.2 | 368 | 8.9 | 35.2 | 38.2 |
| Arkansas | 572 | 2.3 | 184 | -12.4 | 37.6 | 32.2 |
| Delaware | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Florida | 1,467 | 1.9 | 692 | 21.4 | 39.6 | 47.2 |
| Georgia | 1,524 | -0.8 | 590 | -1.5 | 39.0 | 38.7 |
| Kentucky³ | 956 | 4.7 | 429 | 21.5 | 38.7 | 44.9 |
| Louisiana | 1,713 | -1.1 | 719 | 6.7 | 38.9 | 42.0 |
| Maryland | 1,727 | -2.5 | 662 | -2.6 | 38.4 | 38.3 |
| Mississippi | 378 | -2.8 | 124 | 5.1 | 30.3 | 32.8 |
| North Carolina | 1,791 | -1.6 | 814 | 9.4 | 40.9 | 45.4 |
| Oklahoma | 581 | -1.9 | 219 | 0.5 | 36.8 | 37.7 |
| South Carolina | 855 | -2.2 | 347 | 7.4 | 37.0 | 40.6 |
| Tennessee | 1,713 | 1.2 | 751 | 9.5 | 40.5 | 43.8 |
| Texas | 4,713 | 3.8 | 1,984 | 14.5 | 38.1 | 42.1 |
| Virginia | 1,655 | 0.7 | 720 | 3.6 | 42.3 | 43.5 |
| West Virginia | 565 | 1.8 | 232 | 2.2 | 40.9 | 41.1 |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no medical school in the state.

¹ Includes students repeating the first year.

² The total number of residents in accredited residency programs supervised by faculty of U.S. medical schools.

³ The Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine in Pikeville, Ky., admitted its first class in 1997.

Sources: American Medical Association: Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 274, No. 9 (1995) and Vol. 284, No. 9 (2000).

American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine: *1995 Annual Statistical Report* (1995) and *2000 Annual Statistical Report* (2000).

Table 31
continued

| Colleges Sanctioned by the American Medical Association | | | | Osteopathic | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|---|
| First-Year Medical Students ¹ | | Physicians in Residency Training ² | | 1999-2000 | | Percent Increase in Total, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 |
| 1999-2000 | Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | 1999-2000 | Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | First-Year Students | Total | |
| 16,856 | -1.1 | 73,486 | -0.4 | 2,739 | 10,388 | 27.5 |
| 5,405 | -0.4 | 23,076 | 5.9 | 520 | 1,912 | 24.2 |
| 32.1 | | 31.4 | | 19.0 | 18.4 | |
| 239 | -1.2 | 774 | -20.0 | NA | NA | NA |
| 153 | 4.1 | 497 | 4.4 | NA | NA | NA |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 356 | -2.2 | 2,124 | 5.4 | 183 | 653 | 23.4 |
| 395 | 0.3 | 1,580 | 2.4 | NA | NA | NA |
| 248 | 2.9 | 975 | 1.6 | 61 | 179 | NA |
| 429 | -1.6 | 1,336 | 5.7 | NA | NA | NA |
| 428 | -3.4 | 3,925 | 56.0 | NA | NA | NA |
| 104 | -5.5 | 324 | 21.3 | NA | NA | NA |
| 461 | 0.2 | 2,014 | -9.1 | NA | NA | NA |
| 153 | -2.5 | 561 | 18.1 | 88 | 353 | 11.7 |
| 213 | -3.6 | 733 | 28.8 | NA | NA | NA |
| 438 | 3.5 | 1,457 | -9.7 | NA | NA | NA |
| 1,215 | 0.3 | 4,923 | -1.2 | 113 | 453 | 4.1 |
| 424 | -0.5 | 1,434 | -5.6 | NA | NA | NA |
| 149 | -1.3 | 419 | 2.2 | 75 | 274 | 5.8 |

Table 32
Nursing School Enrollment

| | Admissions to Registered Nursing Programs | | Enrollment in Registered Nursing Programs | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | 1996 | Percent Change, 1990 to 1996 | 1996 | Percent Change, 1990 to 1996 |
| United States | 119,205 | 12.9 | 238,244 | 7.7 |
| SREB states | 43,367 | 9.0 | 84,791 | 7.6 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 36.4 | | 35.6 | |
| Alabama | 3,438 | 33.6 | 6,713 | 37.4 |
| Arkansas | 1,398 | -9.5 | 2,650 | -18.9 |
| Delaware | 422 | 7.1 | 1,117 | 19.2 |
| Florida | 5,094 | 15.8 | 8,453 | 17.7 |
| Georgia | 2,890 | 6.1 | 5,011 | 12.6 |
| Kentucky | 2,421 | 12.1 | 4,584 | 1.5 |
| Louisiana | 2,193 | 5.4 | 8,830 | 15.9 |
| Maryland | 2,138 | 36.5 | 3,811 | 24.7 |
| Mississippi | 2,155 | 8.4 | 3,543 | 1.6 |
| North Carolina | 3,919 | 4.4 | 6,894 | 3.2 |
| Oklahoma | 1,629 | 7.7 | 3,002 | 5.7 |
| South Carolina | 1,752 | 11.0 | 3,592 | -1.8 |
| Tennessee | 2,950 | -2.5 | 5,758 | -12.3 |
| Texas | 7,093 | 2.7 | 12,742 | 3.0 |
| Virginia | 2,807 | 10.0 | 5,821 | 12.2 |
| West Virginia | 1,068 | 3.4 | 2,270 | 8.4 |

Sources: National League for Nursing: *Nursing Data Review 1992* (1992) and *Nursing Data Source 1997, Volume I* (1997) and *Volume II* (1999).

Table 32
continued

| Enrollment in Registered Nursing Programs | | Registered Nurses Enrolled in Master's Programs | |
|--|-----------|--|---------------------------------|
| Percent of Total | | | Percent Change, 1990 to 1996 |
| Blacks | Hispanics | 1996 | |
| 9.9 | 3.9 | 35,715 | 42.5 |
| 13.6 | 3.7 | 10,136 | 32.9 |
| | | 28.4 | |
| 21.2 | 0.8 | 731 | 48.3 |
| 9.6 | 0.8 | 309 | 94.3 |
| 6.5 | 1.4 | 202 | 134.9 |
| 11.8 | 7.6 | 1,340 | 52.1 |
| 14.6 | 1.2 | 863 | 48.5 |
| 3.0 | 0.6 | 608 | 39.1 |
| 26.3 | 1.4 | 335 | 30.9 |
| 21.7 | 1.5 | 787 | 48.5 |
| 13.6 | 0.3 | 317 | 128.1 |
| 12.8 | 1.0 | 878 | 42.1 |
| 4.6 | 2.2 | 215 | 52.5 |
| 15.5 | 0.9 | 369 | -16.9 |
| 9.1 | 0.8 | 706 | 77.8 |
| 10.4 | 14.8 | 1,436 | -15.3 |
| 13.9 | 1.2 | 865 | 27.4 |
| 1.3 | 0.3 | 175 | 96.6 |

Table 33
Number of Degree-Granting Institutions

| | All Institutions ¹ | | | Public | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| | 1998-99 | Four-Year | Two-Year | 1998-99 | Four-Year | Two-Year |
| United States | 4,065 | 2,338 | 1,727 | 1,683 | 608 | 1,075 |
| SREB states | 1,278 | 679 | 599 | 649 | 226 | 423 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 31.4 | 29.0 | 34.7 | 38.6 | 37.2 | 39.3 |
| Alabama | 78 | 39 | 39 | 48 | 18 | 30 |
| Arkansas | 45 | 21 | 24 | 33 | 11 | 22 |
| Delaware | 10 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Florida | 147 | 78 | 69 | 39 | 11 | 28 |
| Georgia | 103 | 62 | 41 | 54 | 20 | 34 |
| Kentucky | 67 | 35 | 32 | 22 | 8 | 14 |
| Louisiana | 85 | 27 | 58 | 62 | 14 | 48 |
| Maryland | 59 | 36 | 23 | 33 | 13 | 20 |
| Mississippi | 46 | 20 | 26 | 31 | 9 | 22 |
| North Carolina | 120 | 59 | 61 | 73 | 16 | 57 |
| Oklahoma | 48 | 30 | 18 | 29 | 14 | 15 |
| South Carolina | 62 | 35 | 27 | 33 | 12 | 21 |
| Tennessee | 84 | 55 | 29 | 24 | 10 | 14 |
| Texas | 199 | 98 | 101 | 109 | 41 | 68 |
| Virginia | 92 | 56 | 36 | 39 | 15 | 24 |
| West Virginia | 33 | 22 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 3 |

¹ Includes all two-year and four-year degree-granting institutions that participated in Title IV federal financial-aid programs. Proprietary (for-profit) institutions are listed as private colleges. No offices that are administrative only are included in the counts. The U.S. counts are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia; service schools — such as U.S. military academies — and schools in outlying territories are excluded.

² Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black institutions if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2000* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001) and unpublished data.

Table 33
continued

| Private | | | Predominantly Black ² | | | Historically Black ² | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1998-99 | Four-Year | Two-Year | 1998-99 | Four-Year | Two-Year | 1998-99 | Four-Year | Two-Year |
| 2,382 | 1,730 | 652 | 166 | 100 | 66 | 100 | 88 | 12 |
| 629 | 453 | 176 | 124 | 80 | 44 | 90 | 79 | 11 |
| 26.4 | 26.2 | 27.0 | 74.7 | 80.0 | 66.7 | 90.0 | 89.8 | 91.7 |
| 30 | 21 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| 12 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 108 | 67 | 41 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 49 | 42 | 7 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 45 | 27 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| 26 | 23 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 15 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| 47 | 43 | 4 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| 19 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 29 | 23 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 60 | 45 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 90 | 57 | 33 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| 53 | 41 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 18 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |

Table 34
First-Professional Enrollment¹

| | Fall 1998 | Percent Change | | Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education | | Percent in Public Colleges | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|--|------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | 1992 to 1998 | 1996 to 1998 | 1992 | 1998 | 1992 | 1998 |
| United States | 302,473 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 39.2 | 39.9 |
| SREB states | 94,150 | 13.5 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 54.1 | 52.6 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 31.1 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 4,401 | 29.9 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 65.4 | 56.7 |
| Arkansas | 1,659 | -3.1 | -0.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Delaware | 1,080 | -21.2 | -15.1 | 3.2 | 2.3 | NA | NA |
| Florida | 10,467 | 20.5 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 37.4 | 40.5 |
| Georgia | 10,698 | 19.2 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 38.4 | 30.0 |
| Kentucky | 4,962 | -0.7 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 59.2 | 61.9 |
| Louisiana | 5,780 | -2.3 | -4.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 45.1 | 44.9 |
| Maryland | 4,203 | 9.2 | -2.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 77.9 | 81.6 |
| Mississippi | 1,774 | -1.4 | -5.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 66.7 | 74.0 |
| North Carolina | 7,748 | 27.3 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 41.7 | 40.6 |
| Oklahoma | 3,793 | 6.1 | 22.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 59.1 | 63.3 |
| South Carolina | 3,062 | 26.3 | 11.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 75.1 | 70.2 |
| Tennessee | 5,573 | 0.5 | -2.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 46.4 | 50.7 |
| Texas | 19,901 | 17.3 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 58.3 | 54.4 |
| Virginia | 7,527 | 19.3 | 9.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 66.1 | 61.3 |
| West Virginia | 1,522 | 12.0 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

¹ "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

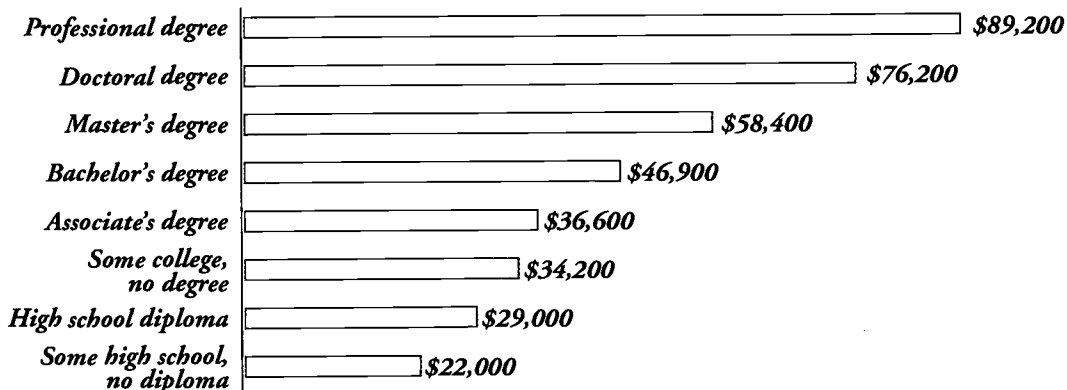
Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) and unpublished data.



College degrees, earnings and competition for jobs

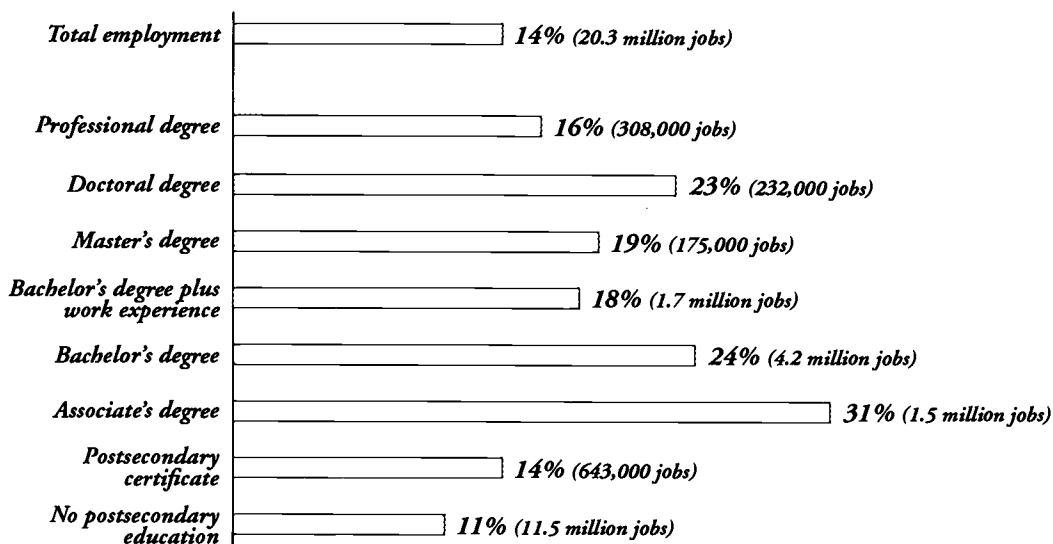
There are high school graduates who earn more than college graduates do — sometimes even more than those with advanced degrees do. But such cases are exceptions, not the rule. The average annual incomes of full-time, year-round workers with different levels of education dramatically confirm the economic value of a college degree. Those with bachelor's degrees earn 1.6 times more than do people with high school diplomas — \$17,900 more each year. Those with associate's degrees earn 1.3 times more than high school graduates earn. People with professional degrees, such as law and medical degrees, earn almost twice as much annually as those with bachelor's degrees earn. High school graduates earn 1.3 times more than do those who attended high school but never graduated or never received equivalency certificates.

Median Annual Incomes of Adult, Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, United States, 1999



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Projected Job Growth by Level of Education Required, United States, 1998 to 2008

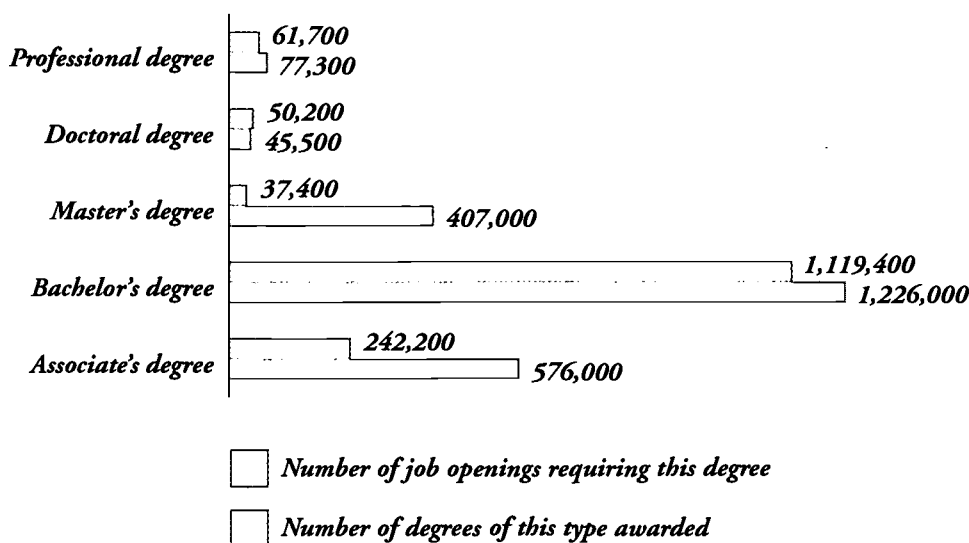


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

In the coming decade, job openings that require college degrees are expected to grow faster than jobs that require no degrees, according to the latest forecast. Jobs that require bachelor's degrees and no work experience are projected to increase by 24 percent (4.2 million jobs), and those that require work experience in addition to bachelor's degrees are projected to increase by 18 percent (1.7 million jobs). Those that require associate's degrees are projected to increase by 31 percent (1.5 million jobs). Total job openings are expected to increase by about 14 percent. Of the 20.3 million new jobs projected by 2008, 8.8 million require a postsecondary certificate or degree of some sort; 11.5 million do not require postsecondary education.

Competition for these jobs can be expected to increase. The average annual number of bachelor's degrees awarded is projected to be 1.2 million a year. For people with bachelor's degrees, job openings (including both growth and net replacement needs) are projected to be 1.1 million a year. The supplies of associate's degrees and master's degrees are projected greatly to exceed demand. But both types of degrees often are pursued for career transitions or advancement. For example, about 29 percent of all master's degrees regionally (27 percent nationwide) are awarded in the field of education. For most of these individuals, their jobs do not require master's degrees, but they can advance or receive pay raises if they earn such degrees.

Projected Average Annual Job Openings and Degree Output, United States, 1998 to 2008



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and National Center for Education Statistics

Graduation rates

Of all students seeking bachelor's degrees who entered public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states in the fall of 1993, 45 percent completed their bachelor's degrees within six years. The highest graduation rate (58 percent) was found in the colleges and universities that awarded the largest number of advanced degrees (doctorates and master's degrees) in the greatest variety of disciplines. The lowest rate (30 percent) was found in colleges and universities that awarded few advanced degrees in few fields. A major reason for variation in graduation rates, both among states and among types of colleges, is variation in admissions standards. Colleges and universities with selective admissions policies typically have higher graduation rates than do colleges and universities with "open-door" admissions policies.

The graduation rate of 45 percent does not mean that the other 55 percent of degree-seeking students dropped out of school before earning bachelor's degrees. Of the 55 percent who did not earn bachelor's degrees in six years, 6 percent still were enrolled at their original institutions. Another 17 percent had transferred to other institutions. (Transfer rates are understated because a lot of documentation is required in order for a school to report a transfer.)

Associate's degrees

Almost all (86 percent regionally and 82 percent nationally) associate's degrees are awarded by public colleges and universities. In 1998, the total number of associate's degrees awarded at public and private colleges in the SREB region was about 172,300 — 20,600 more than five years earlier. The region's increase represents 38 percent of the growth nationwide. Between 1993 and 1998, the rate of increase in the SREB region was 14 percent, compared with a national increase of 11 percent. In the SREB region, women earned 62 percent of the associate's degrees; nationally, they earned 61 percent of these degrees.

Over the same period, the percentage of associate's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region rose from 12 percent of the total to 15 percent. Nationally, the proportion earned by black students rose from 9 percent to 10 percent of the total. In 1998, Hispanic students earned 8 percent of the associate's degrees both in the SREB region and in the nation. Increases in degrees awarded to black and Hispanic students accounted for more than half of the SREB region's total increase. The vast majority of the Hispanic students earning associate's degrees were in Florida and Texas. Hispanic students made up 13 percent of those earning associate's degrees in Florida and 22 percent in Texas.

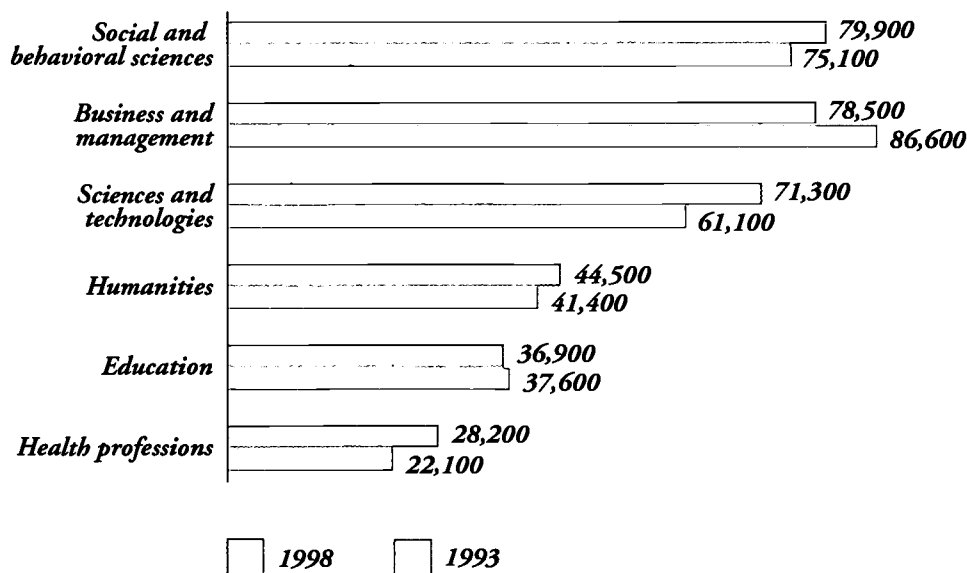
Bachelor's degrees

Virtually all of the nation's growth in bachelor's degrees in the 1990s occurred in the SREB states. Three-fourths of the SREB region's and two-thirds of the nation's bachelor's degrees are awarded by public colleges and universities. In 1998, almost 1.2 million bachelor's degrees were awarded in the United States — 2 percent more than five years earlier. The increase was 6 percent in the SREB region. For the first time in history, women earned more than half of the bachelor's degrees awarded in 1998. By 1998, women earned 57 percent of bachelor's degrees in the SREB region and 56 percent of those in the nation. The numbers of men earning bachelor's degrees have been falling since 1994 regionally and since 1993 nationally. Fewer men received bachelor's degrees in 1998 than in 1994 in seven SREB states (Alabama, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia).

The increase in the number of bachelor's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region outpaced the region's overall growth rate in bachelor's degrees awarded. Bachelor's degrees earned by black students increased from 12 percent of the total in 1993 to 14 percent in 1998. Nationwide, black students earned 9 percent of the bachelor's degrees, compared with 7 percent in 1993. That national increase represents another 19,000 black students earning bachelor's degrees — more than 11,400 of whom were in the SREB states. Predominantly or historically black colleges and universities, which enroll about one-third of the black students, awarded 45 percent of the bachelor's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region in 1998 — down from 49 percent in 1993. The 1990s was the first decade in which most black students earned their bachelor's degrees at predominantly white institutions.

By 1998, Hispanic students' share of bachelor's degrees had increased to 6 percent regionally and nationally. In every SREB state except Florida (13 percent) and Texas (17 percent), Hispanic students earned less than 3 percent of the bachelor's degrees.

Bachelor's Degrees Earned by Field, SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

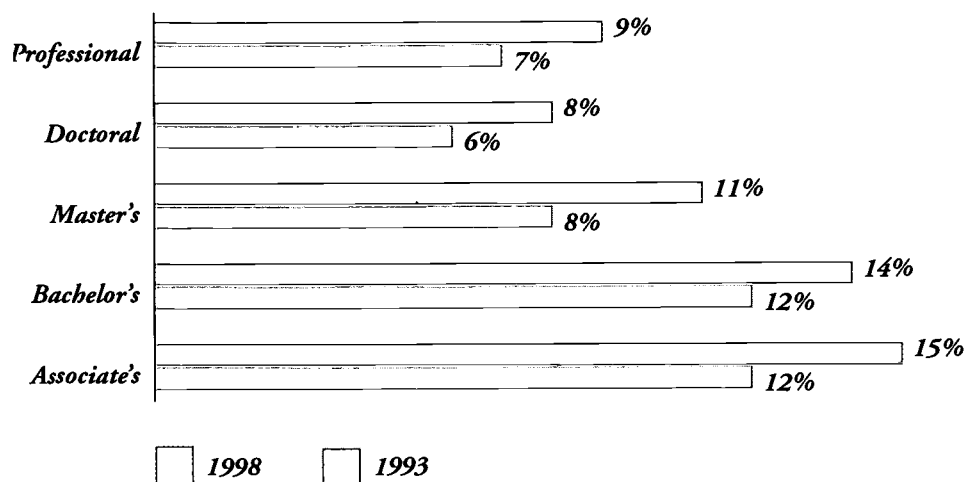
Between 1993 and 1998, the numbers of bachelor's degrees awarded in education decreased by 2 percent regionwide and nationwide, reflecting the growing emphasis on the need for prospective teachers to have majors in arts and sciences. Over the same period, the numbers of degrees awarded in allied health and health sciences increased dramatically — by 28 percent in the SREB region and 26 percent in the nation.

The SREB region's increase outpaced the national increase in degrees in sciences and technologies. While the national increase was 11 percent, the regional increase was 17 percent. Increases were about 20 percent or greater in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland and North Carolina. Increased numbers of bachelor's degrees in three fields of study (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; and conservation and renewable natural resources) accounted for most of the SREB states' lead.

Degrees in business and management fell by 9 percent in the SREB region and 10 percent in the nation. Between 1993 and 1998, bachelor's degrees in humanities increased by 7 percent in the SREB states, compared with a decrease of 1 percent in the nation. This regional lead was the result of a 26 percent increase in liberal arts, general studies and humanities degrees, while the national number of such degrees remained stable over those five years. The SREB states' increases in foreign languages and literature degrees and in theological studies and religious vocations degrees also were above the national average increases.

In social and behavioral sciences degrees, the SREB region had an increase of 6 percent, compared with the national growth rate of 3 percent. The SREB region's leads over the national increases were greatest in the fields of home economics and psychology. In contrast, the SREB states had much lower growth (12 percent) in protective services than did the nation (20 percent).

Percent of Degrees Earned by Black Students, SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Master's degrees

Nearly three-fourths (73 percent) of the SREB states' total number of master's degrees were awarded by public universities, compared with 55 percent of the master's degrees awarded nationwide. During the 1990s, the number of master's degrees awarded in the SREB region grew by 21 percent, compared with a national growth rate of 17 percent. In 1998, women earned 58 percent of the master's degrees in the SREB region and 57 percent in the nation — up from 55 percent and 54 percent, respectively, in 1993. In the SREB region, women first earned more than half of the master's degrees in the early 1980s. While the proportion of women earning master's degrees has increased, the number of men earning such degrees also has continued to grow.

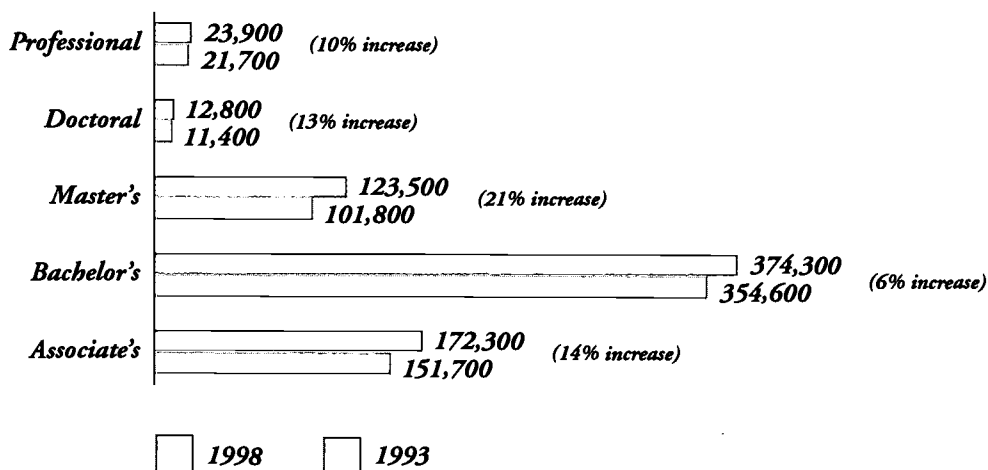
The number of black students earning master's degrees has increased significantly. Black students received 11 percent of the master's degrees awarded in the SREB region and 8 percent of those awarded in the United States in 1998, compared with 8 percent regionally and 6 percent nationally five years earlier. By the late 1990s, Hispanic students earned almost 5 percent of the master's degrees in the SREB region and 4 percent in the nation.

The numbers of master's degrees increased in all broad fields of study from 1993 to 1998. Education continued to account for the largest percentage of master's degrees awarded — 29 percent of master's degrees in the SREB region in 1998. Allied health and health sciences saw the largest increases. The numbers of master's degrees in that field increased by 58 percent in the SREB region and 53 percent in the United States.

Doctoral degrees

Between 1993 and 1998, the numbers of doctoral degrees awarded grew by 13 percent in the SREB region and by 9 percent in the nation. In the SREB states, public universities awarded 78 percent of the doctoral degrees in 1998; in the nation, public universities awarded 65 percent of the doctoral degrees. By 1998, women earned 42 percent of the doctorates in the region — up from 39 percent in 1993. The number of men earning doctorates has been falling since 1996 in the SREB region; nationally, the number has fallen and bounced back during that time. Black students earned 8 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the SREB region and 6 percent of all doctoral degrees in the country — up about two percentage points in both cases.

Degrees Earned, Public and Private Colleges, SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

In 1998, students from foreign countries earned about 23 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the SREB region and 25 percent of those awarded in the nation. While these percentages are lower than they were in 1993, foreign students accounted for more than half of the doctoral degrees in some fields, such as engineering.

From 1993 to 1998, the numbers of doctorates earned in the field of humanities rose by 28 percent in the SREB region and by 18 percent in the nation. The regional increase in social and behavioral sciences was 24 percent, compared with a national increase of 15 percent. The numbers of doctoral degrees awarded in education declined by 2 percent in the SREB region and by 4 percent in the nation.

The most dramatic increases were in allied health and health sciences doctorates — 20 percent regionally and 41 percent nationally. The SREB states' increase in doctorates (Ph.D.s, not M.D.s) in basic medical sciences was 41 percent — far below the national increase of 58 percent. The SREB states also did not see as great an increase in the number of doctorates in nursing as did the nation — 3 percent and 17 percent, respectively. Such a difference could cause shortages in the supply of nursing faculty in the SREB region.

However, the SREB region had a greater increase in the number of doctorates in sciences and technologies (15 percent) than did the nation (6 percent). In the three largest subcategories — engineering, biological sciences and physical sciences — the SREB states led the nation. These three fields accounted for 81 percent of the region's science and technology doctorates. In the key technological area of engineering, the SREB region increased doctorates by 12 percent, compared with a national increase of 3 percent. Eleven SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia) increased doctoral production in engineering. Only half of the states outside of the SREB region had increases.

First-professional degrees

Between 1993 and 1998, the number of first-professional degrees in fields such as law, medicine and dentistry rose by 10 percent regionally and 5 percent nationally. In the SREB region, 53 percent of these degrees were awarded by public universities, compared with 40 percent of those awarded in the nation. By 1998, women earned 42 percent of first-professional degrees regionally and 43 percent nationally. The regional and national numbers of men earning professional degrees generally have been decreasing, with some fluctuation, since 1995. In 1998, black graduates accounted for 9 percent of those earning professional degrees in the SREB region and 7 percent of those earning professional degrees in the nation. Hispanic students earned 4 percent of first-professional degrees in the SREB region and 5 percent of these degrees in the nation.

Table 35
**Graduation Rates in Public Colleges,
 Universities and Technical Institutes¹**

| | SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities ² | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|
| | Four-Year ³ | | | | | | Two-Year ⁴ | | |
| | All | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| SREB states | 44.5 | 57.7 | 46.0 | 37.6 | 35.5 | 30.1 | 33.0 | 15.8 | 44.3 |
| Alabama | 45.1 | 57.2 | 35.5 | 33.5 | 41.5 | 28.0 | — | 17.7 | 48.8 |
| Arkansas | 32.3 | 45.4 | NA | 29.8 | NA | 30.8 | 21.6 | 21.7 | — |
| Delaware | 62.2 | 69.6 | NA | NA | 27.8 | NA | NA | 10.2 | NA |
| Florida | 55.9 | 63.2 | 45.8 | 41.2 | NA | — | NA | 29.2 | — |
| Georgia | 39.8 | 54.6 | 69.2 | 36.9 | 26.3 | 23.5 | 18.3 | 13.4 | 35.2 |
| Kentucky | 34.5 | 53.1 | 31.5 | 31.9 | 29.4 | 22.5 | 16.7 | 9.7 | — |
| Louisiana | 31.0 | 50.3 | 24.7 | 32.9 | 26.6 | 17.4 | NA | 11.0 | — |
| Maryland ⁵ | NA | — | 50.2 | 56.4 | 46.5 | 17.4 | 71.8 | 12.2 | NA |
| Mississippi | 43.5 | 49.7 | 47.8 | 31.0 | 43.1 | 43.7 | 27.8 | 21.2 | NA |
| North Carolina | 56.7 | 72.4 | 46.9 | 50.7 | 50.9 | 39.6 | 45.6 | 13.7 | NA |
| Oklahoma | 37.6 | 47.0 | NA | 28.5 | 28.2 | 30.9 | 27.8 | 16.7 | — |
| South Carolina | 54.5 | 60.2 | 71.8 | 55.2 | 56.5 | 38.8 | 35.4 | 14.9 | NA |
| Tennessee | 40.3 | 57.0 | 32.2 | 34.3 | 40.2 | 32.7 | NA | 9.8 | 55.4 |
| Texas | 42.3 | 57.1 | 34.9 | 30.6 | 32.7 | 76.6 | 16.8 | 11.2 | NA |
| Virginia | 61.4 | 78.7 | 53.0 | 63.4 | 24.8 | 60.6 | 53.1 | 15.9 | NA |
| West Virginia | 39.4 | 54.5 | NA | 32.2 | NA | NA | 30.9 | 14.6 | — |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

¹ Rates for four-year colleges and universities differ from the federal "student right-to-know completion and graduation rates" because they do not include individuals not initially seeking bachelor's degrees.

² SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

³ 1993-94 class of full-time, first-time bachelor's-seeking undergraduates who completed bachelor's degrees by Aug. 31, 1999.

⁴ 1996-97 class of full-time, first-time degree- or certificate-seeking undergraduates who completed degrees or certificates (less than baccalaureates) by Aug. 31, 1999.

⁵ No four-year aggregate figure is shown because data for the Four-Year 1 category were missing.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 36
Degrees Awarded by Public Colleges,
Universities and Technical Institutes

| | 1998-99 | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | Associate's | Other Less Than Four-Year ¹ | Bachelor's | Master's ² | Doctoral |
| SREB states | 148,438 | 78,795 | 288,100 | 95,278 | 9,869 |
| Alabama | 7,033 | 4,908 | 17,182 | 6,671 | 484 |
| Arkansas | 3,174 | 2,403 | 7,436 | 2,247 | 125 |
| Delaware | 884 | 717 | 3,661 | 906 | 143 |
| Florida | 36,896 | 10,340 | 34,529 | 10,008 | 1,064 |
| Georgia | 5,723 | 13,378 | 20,852 | 8,445 | 771 |
| Kentucky | 4,570 | — | 12,492 | 4,260 | 282 |
| Louisiana | 2,847 | 220 | 15,567 | 4,447 | 395 |
| Maryland | 7,286 | 1,546 | 16,436 | 5,627 | 623 |
| Mississippi | 6,218 | 1,549 | 9,041 | 2,924 | 378 |
| North Carolina | 12,134 | 9,258 | 22,922 | 6,577 | 834 |
| Oklahoma | 6,394 | 413 | 12,810 | 3,797 | 334 |
| South Carolina | 5,725 | 4,484 | 11,600 | 4,321 | 427 |
| Tennessee | 5,842 | 7,526 | 13,936 | 5,322 | 485 |
| Texas | 23,808 | 15,060 | 58,736 | 18,126 | 2,355 |
| Virginia | 17,744 | 6,904 | 23,943 | 9,312 | 1,030 |
| West Virginia | 2,160 | 89 | 6,957 | 2,288 | 139 |

"—" indicates data not available.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no program of this type in the state.

¹ Includes certificates that require less than two years of study and certificates that require two — but less than four — years of study.

² Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as education specialist degrees.

³ Includes degrees in chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy and podiatry.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 36
continued

| 1998-99 | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|------------------------|---|
| Law | Medicine | Dentistry | Veterinary Medicine | Other First- Professional ³ |
| 5,960 | 3,704 | 1,084 | 708 | 1,682 |
| 183 | 225 | 51 | 90 | 64 |
| 233 | 139 | NA | NA | 99 |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 617 | 206 | 78 | 78 | 162 |
| 421 | 170 | 52 | 70 | 61 |
| 392 | 226 | 119 | NA | 90 |
| 276 | 253 | 52 | 66 | — |
| 572 | 145 | 92 | NA | 128 |
| 174 | 99 | 30 | 51 | 84 |
| 330 | 201 | 71 | 77 | 135 |
| 164 | 146 | 53 | 73 | 198 |
| 259 | 195 | 43 | NA | 87 |
| 286 | 299 | 92 | — | 76 |
| 1,146 | 981 | 233 | 124 | 327 |
| 765 | 290 | 79 | 79 | 90 |
| 142 | 129 | 39 | NA | 81 |

Table 37
Associate's Degrees Awarded by Public
and Private Colleges and Universities

| | 1997-98 | Total | | Percent of Total | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Percent Change | | Public Colleges | | Women | |
| | | 1992-93 to 1997-98 | 1996-97 to 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 |
| United States | 558,555 | 10.7 | -0.2 | 83.3 | 81.5 | 59.7 | 61.0 |
| SREB states | 172,347 | 13.6 | 0.4 | 86.7 | 85.6 | 61.4 | 62.0 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 30.9 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 9,077 | 21.3 | 4.8 | 89.9 | 88.1 | 63.4 | 66.0 |
| Arkansas | 3,155 | 20.5 | -5.5 | 90.2 | 96.0 | 68.8 | 67.4 |
| Delaware | 1,087 | -17.2 | 6.0 | 80.3 | 84.0 | 66.0 | 67.4 |
| Florida | 48,209 | 22.3 | 7.0 | 85.6 | 83.0 | 58.6 | 59.5 |
| Georgia | 9,267 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 76.9 | 80.2 | 62.0 | 65.3 |
| Kentucky | 6,386 | -2.4 | -5.6 | 74.6 | 74.0 | 69.2 | 71.0 |
| Louisiana | 4,785 | 67.0 | -15.3 | 88.6 | 84.7 | 63.5 | 70.0 |
| Maryland | 7,867 | -6.6 | -2.5 | 94.0 | 95.1 | 62.7 | 66.6 |
| Mississippi | 5,742 | 3.0 | -0.3 | 91.0 | 98.2 | 67.2 | 65.9 |
| North Carolina | 14,085 | 15.8 | -10.1 | 91.8 | 94.2 | 64.4 | 65.6 |
| Oklahoma | 6,750 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 92.6 | 96.8 | 59.0 | 61.8 |
| South Carolina | 6,398 | 7.5 | -0.6 | 85.7 | 85.6 | 60.7 | 58.7 |
| Tennessee | 7,080 | 4.1 | -2.6 | 79.1 | 79.4 | 61.4 | 63.5 |
| Texas | 28,163 | 13.5 | 4.8 | 90.8 | 85.6 | 58.1 | 56.3 |
| Virginia | 11,378 | 11.2 | -2.3 | 83.8 | 80.2 | 62.7 | 61.6 |
| West Virginia | 2,918 | * | -22.2 | 76.1 | 73.1 | 65.8 | 64.7 |

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹ "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999* (2000) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and unpublished data.

Table 37
continued

| Percent of Total | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------|--|-----------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Blacks | | | | Hispanics | | Foreign Students | |
| 1992-93 | Percent in PBIs or HBIs ¹ | 1997-98 | Percent in PBIs or HBIs ¹ | 1992-93 | 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 |
| 8.5 | 17.3 | 10.1 | 12.5 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| 11.6 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| 18.2 | 31.0 | 22.6 | 34.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 10.7 | 3.9 | 9.7 | * | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 8.9 | * | 12.3 | * | 1.0 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| 8.5 | 1.8 | 12.1 | 2.9 | 11.5 | 13.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| 17.3 | 38.4 | 22.6 | 32.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| 4.9 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 20.0 | 30.3 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 | * | 0.1 |
| 14.9 | 50.3 | 16.5 | 54.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| 22.1 | 17.7 | 25.0 | 17.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 12.8 | 1.6 | 16.8 | 9.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 6.3 | * | 6.0 | * | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 18.6 | 9.2 | 20.6 | 14.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 11.3 | 28.6 | 13.3 | 43.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 10.0 | 4.4 | 12.4 | 3.2 | 17.8 | 21.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| 10.0 | 4.4 | 12.4 | 3.2 | 17.8 | 21.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| 3.2 | 27.2 | 2.4 | 30.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 |

Table 38
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded by Public
and Private Colleges and Universities

| | 1997-98 | Total | | Percent of Total | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Percent Change | | Public Colleges | | Women | |
| | | 1992-93 to 1997-98 | 1996-97 to 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 |
| United States | 1,181,295 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 67.3 | 66.1 | 54.4 | 56.2 |
| SREB states | 374,264 | 5.6 | 1.7 | 76.4 | 75.4 | 55.5 | 56.9 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 31.7 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 20,335 | -0.9 | -1.5 | 85.4 | 84.1 | 56.4 | 57.8 |
| Arkansas | 9,222 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 81.2 | 79.8 | 56.3 | 56.1 |
| Delaware | 4,418 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 81.9 | 79.7 | 57.3 | 58.7 |
| Florida | 48,463 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 67.9 | 70.3 | 53.3 | 55.8 |
| Georgia | 29,408 | 15.8 | 6.9 | 73.7 | 73.0 | 55.5 | 58.3 |
| Kentucky | 14,977 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 80.3 | 78.4 | 58.0 | 57.7 |
| Louisiana | 18,553 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 81.3 | 82.8 | 57.8 | 59.0 |
| Maryland | 20,809 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 79.4 | 77.8 | 55.8 | 58.0 |
| Mississippi | 10,290 | -3.6 | 0.4 | 84.5 | 82.3 | 57.4 | 58.9 |
| North Carolina | 34,129 | 7.1 | -0.2 | 69.5 | 67.9 | 55.9 | 57.4 |
| Oklahoma | 15,887 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 82.8 | 79.6 | 55.4 | 55.2 |
| South Carolina | 15,174 | -0.5 | -0.6 | 77.5 | 75.2 | 56.2 | 58.3 |
| Tennessee | 21,538 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 65.8 | 64.2 | 56.1 | 56.3 |
| Texas | 71,771 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 54.6 | 56.1 |
| Virginia | 31,000 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 75.2 | 73.6 | 55.7 | 56.9 |
| West Virginia | 8,290 | -3.7 | 1.4 | 86.8 | 82.4 | 53.1 | 53.6 |

¹ "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999* (2000) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and unpublished data.

Table 38
continued

| Percent of Total | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------|--|-----------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Blacks | | | | Hispanics | | Foreign Students | |
| 1992-93 | Percent in PBIs or HBIs ¹ | 1997-98 | Percent in PBIs or HBIs ¹ | 1992-93 | 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 |
| 6.9 | 30.5 | 8.6 | 29.0 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| 11.5 | 48.8 | 14.2 | 45.3 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 |
| 16.0 | 52.2 | 20.6 | 50.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| 9.9 | 42.3 | 10.9 | 45.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 3.8 |
| 8.4 | 49.6 | 11.9 | 57.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| 8.9 | 35.1 | 12.0 | 29.7 | 10.3 | 13.2 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| 16.7 | 54.4 | 21.5 | 46.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| 4.7 | 18.5 | 5.4 | 17.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| 21.8 | 67.2 | 24.8 | 67.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 13.8 | 42.5 | 19.3 | 45.0 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.2 |
| 22.6 | 61.1 | 26.8 | 57.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| 15.3 | 62.4 | 17.9 | 58.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| 5.9 | 26.9 | 6.0 | 24.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 8.8 |
| 15.6 | 48.3 | 19.5 | 40.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| 9.5 | 36.7 | 12.0 | 36.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| 6.2 | 28.1 | 7.6 | 27.2 | 12.2 | 16.7 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| 12.4 | 56.0 | 14.3 | 50.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 3.0 | 25.7 | 3.3 | 16.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 |

Table 39
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

| | Public and Private Colleges and Universities | | | | | |
|--|--|---------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|
| | Humanities | | Social and Behavioral Sciences | | Sciences and Technologies | |
| | Percent Change, 1992-93 to | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to | | Percent Increase, 1992-93 to | |
| | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 |
| United States | 162,533 | -0.7 | 266,902 | 2.9 | 228,475 | 10.6 |
| SREB states | 44,522 | 7.4 | 79,871 | 6.4 | 71,316 | 16.7 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 27.4 | | 29.9 | | 31.2 | |
| Alabama | 1,561 | -1.5 | 3,684 | 5.1 | 3,889 | 5.3 |
| Arkansas¹ | 896 | 26.4 | 1,704 | 36.5 | 1,659 | 19.0 |
| Delaware | 372 | -8.8 | 1,162 | 1.1 | 723 | 9.7 |
| Florida | 5,413 | 13.7 | 10,016 | 16.2 | 7,706 | 21.7 |
| Georgia | 3,556 | 11.4 | 5,884 | 22.3 | 5,869 | 23.5 |
| Kentucky¹ | 1,677 | 13.7 | 3,261 | 7.7 | 2,694 | 16.9 |
| Louisiana | 2,489 | -0.6 | 3,570 | 8.6 | 3,893 | 26.3 |
| Maryland | 2,310 | -4.7 | 5,014 | 1.7 | 3,947 | 19.5 |
| Mississippi | 887 | 20.8 | 1,904 | -2.9 | 2,104 | 8.1 |
| North Carolina | 3,893 | 2.2 | 9,108 | 8.1 | 7,073 | 23.1 |
| Oklahoma | 1,835 | 23.8 | 2,627 | 7.4 | 2,798 | 8.8 |
| South Carolina | 2,136 | 2.4 | 3,061 | -3.4 | 2,975 | 16.8 |
| Tennessee¹ | 2,952 | 24.3 | 4,786 | 11.7 | 4,056 | 15.3 |
| Texas | 8,124 | 4.7 | 14,053 | 3.4 | 14,182 | 14.7 |
| Virginia¹ | 5,233 | -4.5 | 8,455 | -7.6 | 6,375 | 12.6 |
| West Virginia | 1,188 | 79.5 | 1,582 | 8.1 | 1,373 | 13.4 |

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts, general studies and humanities; philosophy and religion; theological studies and religious vocations; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production trades); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; vocational home economics; and transportation and material moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (health professions and related sciences). Not included were awards in communications; communications technologies; personal and miscellaneous services; law and legal studies; library sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; and parks, recreation, leisure and fitness.

Table 39
continued

| Public and Private Colleges and Universities | | | | | |
|--|---------|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Business and Management | | Education | | Allied Health and Health Sciences | |
| Percent Decrease, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | |
| 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 |
| 236,296 | -9.5 | 105,968 | -1.7 | 84,379 | 25.8 |
| 78,532 | -9.3 | 36,919 | -1.8 | 28,216 | 27.9 |
| 33.2 | | 34.8 | | 33.4 | |
| 4,817 | -14.5 | 3,145 | -7.6 | 2,090 | 36.3 |
| 1,984 | -6.5 | 1,586 | -12.3 | 928 | 40.0 |
| 1,031 | -2.3 | 571 | 10.7 | 308 | 61.3 |
| 12,692 | -1.5 | 5,944 | 7.9 | 3,511 | 71.9 |
| 6,316 | -3.3 | 4,167 | 21.9 | 2,062 | 61.0 |
| 2,574 | -10.5 | 2,173 | -11.0 | 1,434 | 21.4 |
| 3,268 | -14.4 | 2,311 | -0.7 | 2,091 | 17.9 |
| 2,945 | -17.9 | 1,517 | -5.1 | 1,436 | 20.9 |
| 2,146 | -26.8 | 1,576 | -7.7 | 1,009 | 19.3 |
| 6,313 | -8.1 | 3,120 | 0.6 | 1,936 | 5.1 |
| 3,598 | -3.6 | 3,037 | 9.8 | 1,135 | -3.0 |
| 3,195 | -23.8 | 1,910 | 3.2 | 1,027 | 26.5 |
| 4,094 | -16.6 | 1,362 | -44.5 | 1,584 | 24.2 |
| 16,075 | -7.0 | 2,585 | 11.3 | 4,935 | 19.2 |
| 5,958 | -3.8 | 821 | -26.6 | 1,827 | 30.1 |
| 1,526 | -21.5 | 1,094 | -13.6 | 903 | 27.4 |

¹ State requirements changed to require prospective teachers to major in arts and sciences fields.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

Table 40
Master's Degrees Awarded by Public
and Private Colleges and Universities

| | 1997-98 | Total | | Percent of Total | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Percent Change | | Public Colleges | | Women | |
| | | 1992-93 to 1997-98 | 1996-97 to 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 |
| United States | 430,164 | 16.8 | 2.9 | 57.7 | 54.8 | 54.4 | 57.1 |
| SREB states | 123,519 | 21.3 | 2.7 | 74.6 | 73.0 | 55.0 | 58.0 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 28.7 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 6,318 | 12.1 | -15.5 | 91.5 | 91.1 | 59.0 | 60.8 |
| Arkansas | 2,181 | 18.8 | -0.8 | 96.6 | 96.3 | 61.4 | 62.7 |
| Delaware | 1,439 | 50.8 | 21.5 | 69.1 | 60.1 | 56.9 | 59.4 |
| Florida | 16,677 | 26.9 | 2.7 | 56.1 | 57.5 | 52.0 | 56.3 |
| Georgia | 10,671 | 34.1 | 10.3 | 78.5 | 74.0 | 56.6 | 60.2 |
| Kentucky | 4,773 | 13.8 | 4.8 | 81.2 | 87.3 | 58.5 | 63.8 |
| Louisiana | 5,674 | 20.1 | 2.9 | 70.3 | 74.3 | 56.6 | 58.8 |
| Maryland | 10,130 | 26.9 | 2.2 | 52.6 | 51.6 | 55.4 | 57.8 |
| Mississippi | 3,405 | 27.4 | 4.9 | 84.7 | 83.1 | 55.7 | 62.8 |
| North Carolina | 8,125 | 18.4 | -0.7 | 76.9 | 73.4 | 57.6 | 56.0 |
| Oklahoma | 5,310 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 77.9 | 71.4 | 52.6 | 52.8 |
| South Carolina | 4,615 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 91.0 | 91.1 | 58.1 | 64.1 |
| Tennessee | 7,072 | 41.0 | 2.7 | 72.0 | 67.5 | 57.4 | 61.1 |
| Texas | 23,632 | 13.1 | 3.5 | 77.2 | 75.5 | 50.6 | 54.0 |
| Virginia | 10,935 | 17.3 | -1.7 | 79.8 | 78.5 | 56.1 | 58.6 |
| West Virginia | 2,562 | 33.7 | 14.7 | 94.2 | 92.3 | 59.9 | 60.4 |

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹ "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999* (2000) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and unpublished data.

Table 40
continued

| Percent of Total | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------|--|-----------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Blacks | | | | Hispanics | | Foreign Students | |
| 1992-93 | Percent in PBIs or HBIs ¹ | 1997-98 | Percent in PBIs or HBIs ¹ | 1992-93 | 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 |
| 6.1 | 16.3 | 8.0 | 16.3 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 12.0 | 12.2 |
| 8.1 | 30.9 | 11.1 | 30.6 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 10.4 |
| 11.2 | 39.0 | 17.0 | 30.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 8.6 | 6.1 |
| 7.1 | 0.8 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 9.5 |
| 9.9 | 29.8 | 11.6 | 27.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 11.4 | 8.6 |
| 7.4 | 12.4 | 10.1 | 14.2 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| 13.0 | 34.7 | 16.3 | 36.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 8.2 | 9.7 |
| 3.4 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 8.1 |
| 14.1 | 59.7 | 18.5 | 52.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 14.2 | 14.9 |
| 10.0 | 36.7 | 13.7 | 36.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 10.9 | 10.5 |
| 14.3 | 39.7 | 23.8 | 47.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 10.8 | 7.0 |
| 9.2 | 44.8 | 11.0 | 41.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 7.4 |
| 4.3 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 18.6 | 24.2 |
| 7.9 | 18.7 | 13.7 | 32.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 10.5 | 8.5 |
| 6.6 | 19.6 | 9.0 | 26.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 7.4 |
| 5.8 | 29.1 | 7.0 | 24.5 | 8.1 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 13.9 |
| 7.5 | 29.0 | 10.3 | 29.3 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 7.3 |
| 2.1 | * | 2.9 | * | 0.7 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 |

Table 41
Master's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

| | Public and Private Colleges and Universities | | | | | |
|--|--|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| | Humanities | | Social and Behavioral Sciences | | Sciences and Technologies | |
| | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | | Percent Increase, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | |
| | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 |
| United States | 30,667 | 4.8 | 60,334 | 20.0 | 62,436 | 3.8 |
| SREB states | 7,686 | 4.1 | 16,174 | 26.4 | 18,383 | 9.5 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 25.1 | | 26.8 | | 29.4 | |
| Alabama | 257 | 27.2 | 801 | 13.6 | 824 | -1.8 |
| Arkansas | 106 | -0.9 | 285 | 31.3 | 236 | 7.8 |
| Delaware | 57 | -29.6 | 192 | 20.0 | 151 | 12.7 |
| Florida | 597 | 0.5 | 2,187 | 39.0 | 2,157 | 7.4 |
| Georgia | 475 | 50.8 | 1,049 | 43.5 | 1,450 | 15.4 |
| Kentucky | 276 | -52.0 | 805 | 19.6 | 513 | 6.9 |
| Louisiana | 498 | 19.1 | 871 | 14.2 | 839 | 14.6 |
| Maryland | 652 | 10.9 | 1,565 | 5.7 | 1,589 | 8.6 |
| Mississippi | 117 | -33.1 | 308 | 9.6 | 396 | -12.8 |
| North Carolina | 682 | 14.8 | 1,060 | 25.9 | 1,375 | 23.0 |
| Oklahoma | 401 | 46.9 | 1,126 | 59.3 | 705 | -3.6 |
| South Carolina | 266 | 13.7 | 449 | 21.7 | 712 | 9.7 |
| Tennessee | 430 | 36.1 | 764 | 51.3 | 830 | 15.1 |
| Texas | 1,953 | 15.8 | 2,953 | 23.4 | 4,354 | 9.2 |
| Virginia | 799 | -27.1 | 1,457 | 23.3 | 1,840 | 6.2 |
| West Virginia | 120 | -7.7 | 302 | 41.8 | 412 | 58.5 |

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts, general studies and humanities; philosophy and religion; theological studies and religious vocations; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production trades); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; vocational home economics; and transportation and material moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (health professions and related sciences). Not included were awards in communications; communications technologies; personal and miscellaneous services; law and legal studies; library sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; and parks, recreation, leisure and fitness.

Table 41
continued

| Public and Private Colleges and Universities | | | | | |
|--|---------|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Business and Management | | Education | | Allied Health and Health Sciences | |
| Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | | Percent Increase, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | |
| 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 |
| 102,933 | 14.6 | 114,691 | 19.4 | 39,260 | 52.8 |
| 28,824 | 20.2 | 35,641 | 23.9 | 12,000 | 58.4 |
| 28.0 | | 31.1 | | 30.6 | |
| 1,053 | 13.5 | 2,437 | 9.0 | 718 | 59.9 |
| 267 | * | 883 | 18.5 | 314 | 42.7 |
| 430 | 98.2 | 450 | 67.9 | 121 | 124.1 |
| 5,344 | 15.9 | 4,071 | 30.3 | 1,677 | 119.5 |
| 2,504 | 20.4 | 3,774 | 40.0 | 1,145 | 74.8 |
| 504 | 46.5 | 1,946 | 18.9 | 492 | 86.4 |
| 1,050 | 30.9 | 1,396 | 13.6 | 767 | 39.7 |
| 2,685 | 36.2 | 2,259 | 51.6 | 1,053 | 71.5 |
| 591 | 15.4 | 1,593 | 56.5 | 280 | 84.2 |
| 2,131 | 37.8 | 1,639 | -5.5 | 902 | 21.1 |
| 1,395 | 46.5 | 1,292 | -10.5 | 248 | 31.2 |
| 798 | -24.2 | 1,650 | 20.9 | 479 | 26.7 |
| 1,456 | 37.2 | 2,533 | 38.4 | 743 | 85.8 |
| 6,052 | 10.4 | 5,284 | 13.3 | 1,953 | 43.6 |
| 2,172 | 15.2 | 3,530 | 40.7 | 818 | 26.6 |
| 392 | 49.0 | 904 | 17.7 | 290 | 113.2 |

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

DEGREES

Table 42
Doctoral Degrees Awarded by Public
and Private Colleges and Universities

| | Total | | | Percent of Total | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1997-98 | Percent Change | | Public Colleges | | Women | |
| | | 1992-93 to 1997-98 | 1996-97 to 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 |
| United States | 46,010 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 65.0 | 64.6 | 38.1 | 42.0 |
| SREB states | 12,831 | 12.5 | 0.8 | 77.8 | 78.2 | 39.3 | 42.1 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 27.9 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 569 | 40.1 | 1.2 | 99.5 | 97.5 | 39.4 | 40.9 |
| Arkansas | 162 | 35.0 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 38.3 | 37.7 |
| Delaware ² | 172 | 19.4 | -9.0 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 29.2 | 41.9 |
| Florida | 1,881 | 13.2 | 3.6 | 50.9 | 59.6 | 44.9 | 47.4 |
| Georgia | 1,084 | 20.6 | 14.5 | 75.5 | 74.5 | 40.0 | 41.0 |
| Kentucky | 410 | 25.0 | -0.2 | 75.0 | 75.1 | 28.7 | 35.6 |
| Louisiana | 567 | 32.5 | 4.2 | 71.5 | 72.8 | 37.1 | 41.3 |
| Maryland | 995 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 63.8 | 60.9 | 42.0 | 43.4 |
| Mississippi ³ | 351 | 15.8 | 7.7 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 38.9 | 42.2 |
| North Carolina | 1,083 | 10.5 | -1.0 | 76.4 | 74.1 | 37.1 | 43.0 |
| Oklahoma | 410 | -1.4 | -8.5 | 91.6 | 87.6 | 40.6 | 38.3 |
| South Carolina | 404 | -1.0 | -1.2 | 96.6 | 95.3 | 40.0 | 44.6 |
| Tennessee | 687 | -4.7 | -8.0 | 66.3 | 62.4 | 44.1 | 42.5 |
| Texas | 2,815 | 10.6 | 0.2 | 84.6 | 87.0 | 36.1 | 39.4 |
| Virginia | 1,083 | 8.5 | -5.4 | 98.6 | 91.2 | 39.5 | 43.8 |
| West Virginia | 158 | 59.6 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 35.4 | 38.6 |

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹ "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

² Wilmington College began awarding doctoral degrees in education in 1994-95.

³ Reformed Theological Seminary awarded doctorates in 1992-93 and reported none in 1997-98.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999* (2000) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and unpublished data.

Table 42
continued

| Percent of Total | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------|--|-----------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Blacks | | | | Hispanics | | Foreign Students | |
| 1992-93 | Percent in PBIs or HBIs ¹ | 1997-98 | Percent in PBIs or HBIs ¹ | 1992-93 | 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 |
| 4.4 | 9.7 | 6.0 | 13.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 27.2 | 24.6 |
| 5.8 | 14.9 | 8.2 | 24.3 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 23.7 | 22.7 |
| 5.7 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 29.8 | 24.3 |
| 2.0 | * | 6.3 | * | 3.0 | 0.8 | 11.7 | 21.6 |
| 4.1 | * | 9.8 | * | * | 0.8 | 31.9 | 28.5 |
| 9.4 | 6.3 | 9.8 | * | 4.3 | 7.2 | 18.1 | 19.1 |
| 10.5 | 45.2 | 10.6 | 53.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 23.0 | 20.8 |
| 1.6 | * | 3.1 | * | 1.2 | 1.5 | 23.5 | 20.7 |
| 2.8 | 22.2 | 6.1 | 15.4 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 25.9 | 23.6 |
| 5.9 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 31.7 | 29.7 |
| 9.8 | 19.0 | 18.2 | 43.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 27.4 | 20.2 |
| 5.0 | * | 7.0 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 21.6 | 19.7 |
| 3.8 | * | 7.7 | * | 1.9 | 1.9 | 23.1 | 24.1 |
| 6.9 | 28.6 | 11.2 | 38.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 25.2 | 23.5 |
| 6.9 | 33.3 | 9.7 | 40.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 14.7 | 18.6 |
| 3.2 | * | 3.5 | 13.9 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 27.3 | 27.3 |
| 4.4 | 11.4 | 14.8 | 47.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 20.1 | 16.5 |
| 2.3 | * | * | * | 1.1 | 0.8 | 24.2 | 25.3 |

Table 43
Doctoral Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

| | Public and Private Colleges and Universities | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------|--|---------|--|---------|
| | Humanities | | Social and Behavioral Sciences | | Sciences and Technologies | |
| | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | |
| | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 | 1997-98 |
| United States | 5,893 | 17.9 | 9,343 | 15.2 | 19,076 | 6.2 |
| SREB states | 1,380 | 28.4 | 2,240 | 24.4 | 5,210 | 14.9 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 23.4 | | 24.0 | | 27.3 | |
| Alabama | 22 | 144.4 | 79 | 71.7 | 248 | 41.7 |
| Arkansas | 5 | 25.0 | 15 | 200.0 | 67 | 17.5 |
| Delaware ¹ | 13 | -7.1 | 24 | * | 77 | -17.2 |
| Florida | 105 | 32.9 | 472 | 29.7 | 563 | 35.0 |
| Georgia | 155 | 9.2 | 180 | 45.2 | 460 | 37.7 |
| Kentucky | 118 | 28.3 | 59 | 37.2 | 136 | 32.0 |
| Louisiana | 83 | -5.7 | 99 | 102.0 | 231 | 26.9 |
| Maryland | 102 | 17.2 | 151 | -10.1 | 471 | 14.6 |
| Mississippi | 9 | -67.9 | 47 | 17.5 | 108 | 27.1 |
| North Carolina | 111 | 6.7 | 171 | 14.0 | 539 | 6.1 |
| Oklahoma | 50 | 56.3 | 69 | -15.9 | 158 | 5.3 |
| South Carolina | 56 | 27.3 | 47 | 6.8 | 160 | -6.4 |
| Tennessee | 90 | 28.6 | 128 | 28.0 | 239 | 2.1 |
| Texas | 329 | 51.6 | 457 | 37.7 | 1,262 | 11.3 |
| Virginia | 126 | 103.2 | 220 | 0.9 | 429 | -6.1 |
| West Virginia | 6 | 100.0 | 22 | 83.3 | 62 | 169.6 |

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹Wilmington College began awarding doctoral degrees in education in 1994-95.

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts, general studies and humanities; philosophy and religion; theological studies and religious vocations; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agricultural business and production; agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production trades); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; vocational home economics; and transportation and material moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (health professions and related sciences). Not included were awards in communications; communications technologies; personal and miscellaneous services; law and legal studies; library sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; and parks, recreation, leisure and fitness.

Table 43
continued

| Public and Private Colleges and Universities | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|
| Business and Management | | Education | | Allied Health and Health Sciences | |
| Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | | Percent Increase, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | |
| 1997-98 | | 1997-98 | | 1997-98 | |
| 1,290 | -4.9 | 6,729 | -4.3 | 2,484 | 40.6 |
| 489 | -7.9 | 2,529 | -1.7 | 738 | 20.4 |
| 37.9 | | 37.6 | | 29.7 | |
| 29 | 38.1 | 103 | 14.4 | 55 | 19.6 |
| 9 | 125.0 | 59 | 18.0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| 0 | NA | 51 | 537.5 | 0 | NA |
| 114 | 1.8 | 512 | -12.9 | 89 | 17.1 |
| 38 | -32.1 | 207 | -0.5 | 35 | 16.7 |
| 8 | -46.7 | 50 | 35.1 | 32 | 10.3 |
| 23 | 76.9 | 85 | 63.5 | 42 | 2.4 |
| 15 | -21.1 | 105 | -21.6 | 136 | 16.2 |
| 26 | -16.1 | 140 | 26.1 | 5 | 150.0 |
| 22 | * | 141 | 5.2 | 78 | 73.3 |
| 13 | -31.6 | 83 | -26.5 | 16 | 77.8 |
| 18 | * | 90 | -10.9 | 30 | 15.4 |
| 46 | 2.2 | 154 | -34.5 | 19 | 26.7 |
| 97 | -21.1 | 489 | 3.6 | 140 | 2.2 |
| 30 | 11.1 | 220 | 12.2 | 33 | 10.0 |
| 1 | -83.3 | 40 | -11.1 | 27 | 170.0 |

"NA" indicates not applicable. No degrees were awarded in either year.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

Table 44
First-Professional Degrees¹ Awarded by
Public and Private Colleges and Universities

| | 1997-98 | Total | | Percent of Total | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Percent Change | | Public Colleges | | Women | |
| | | 1992-93 to 1997-98 | 1996-97 to 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 |
| United States | 78,598 | 4.5 | * | 39.2 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 42.9 |
| SREB states | 23,936 | 10.1 | 1.7 | 54.4 | 53.4 | 38.4 | 41.6 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 30.5 | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 1,095 | 26.4 | -2.5 | 65.7 | 53.2 | 39.5 | 41.8 |
| Arkansas | 460 | 2.4 | -1.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 41.2 | 46.7 |
| Delaware | 344 | -37.5 | -6.5 | * | * | 40.2 | 45.6 |
| Florida | 2,762 | 18.9 | 5.3 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 42.3 | 44.0 |
| Georgia | 2,489 | 27.7 | -1.0 | 33.8 | 28.4 | 38.0 | 39.2 |
| Kentucky | 1,180 | 19.8 | -2.2 | 77.1 | 69.4 | 36.2 | 36.4 |
| Louisiana | 1,723 | 14.7 | 5.3 | 45.6 | 39.7 | 35.0 | 43.9 |
| Maryland | 1,115 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 79.4 | 83.5 | 44.4 | 47.6 |
| Mississippi | 494 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 66.7 | 71.5 | 31.8 | 40.5 |
| North Carolina | 1,902 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 40.1 | 42.6 | 41.3 | 44.1 |
| Oklahoma ² | 1,026 | 10.6 | 27.1 | 58.9 | 55.0 | 38.4 | 39.8 |
| South Carolina | 737 | 22.0 | 1.8 | 84.9 | 76.5 | 33.9 | 41.5 |
| Tennessee | 1,453 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 48.0 | 51.5 | 36.2 | 41.4 |
| Texas | 4,821 | -1.2 | -4.8 | 54.6 | 57.7 | 36.7 | 38.8 |
| Virginia | 1,953 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 68.1 | 64.2 | 39.8 | 42.1 |
| West Virginia | 382 | 19.4 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 36.6 | 41.9 |

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹ Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

² Oklahoma City University did not report in 1996-97. The percent increase excluding Oklahoma City University in 1997-98 was 1 percent.

³ "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics, 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998) and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999* (2000) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) and unpublished data.

Table 44
continued

| Percent of Total | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------|--|-----------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Blacks | | | | Hispanics | | Foreign Students | |
| 1992-93 | Percent in PBIs or HBIs ³ | 1997-98 | Percent in PBIs or HBIs ³ | 1992-93 | 1997-98 | 1992-93 | 1997-98 |
| 5.6 | 15.8 | 7.2 | 17.8 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| 6.9 | 29.3 | 9.4 | 28.1 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| 7.3 | 47.6 | 10.1 | 33.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 2.7 | * | 6.3 | * | 1.1 | 1.1 | * | * |
| 2.2 | * | 5.0 | * | 2.6 | 0.6 | * | * |
| 5.0 | 1.8 | 10.4 | 16.5 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| 9.4 | 53.3 | 10.4 | 36.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| 2.4 | * | 4.2 | * | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| 8.8 | 38.3 | 17.2 | 63.2 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 2.0 |
| 12.8 | * | 14.2 | * | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| 5.2 | * | 7.9 | * | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 9.7 | 29.2 | 10.2 | 29.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| 3.0 | * | 4.0 | * | 1.8 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| 5.4 | * | 7.2 | * | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| 11.8 | 48.4 | 15.5 | 52.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 1.3 |
| 5.6 | 39.4 | 6.9 | 29.2 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 7.9 | 21.8 | 8.3 | * | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| 3.1 | * | 1.6 | * | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |

Table 45
First-Professional Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

| | Public and Private Colleges and Universities | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| | Law | | Medicine | |
| | 1997-98 | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | 1997-98 | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 |
| United States | 39,331 | -2.4 | 15,424 | 0.3 |
| SREB states | 11,128 | -1.1 | 4,915 | 5.2 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 28.3 | | 31.9 | |
| Alabama | 502 | 21.5 | 211 | -8.7 |
| Arkansas | 215 | -15.4 | 136 | * |
| Delaware | 344 | -37.5 | NA | NA |
| Florida | 1,687 | 10.3 | 349 | 2.0 |
| Georgia | 713 | -3.0 | 383 | 9.1 |
| Kentucky | 404 | -3.8 | 222 | 7.8 |
| Louisiana | 880 | 3.2 | 402 | -1.7 |
| Maryland | 566 | -0.7 | 267 | -3.6 |
| Mississippi | 278 | 14.9 | 93 | -2.1 |
| North Carolina | 841 | 5.7 | 416 | -6.3 |
| Oklahoma | 553 | -3.2 | 143 | 20.2 |
| South Carolina | 242 | -4.7 | 210 | 12.3 |
| Tennessee | 481 | 8.8 | 427 | 19.9 |
| Texas | 2,142 | -9.3 | 1,111 | 8.8 |
| Virginia | 1,144 | -0.4 | 407 | 6.8 |
| West Virginia | 136 | 17.2 | 138 | 20.0 |

* Change of less than 0.1 percent.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There were no awards of this type in the state in one or both years.

¹ The data for 1992-93 and 1997-98 are not comparable. Until recently, many pharmacy degrees that qualified candidates to take the pharmacy license exam were reported as undergraduate or graduate degrees, rather than first-professional degrees.

Notes: Not included were awards in theological and ministerial studies, optometry, osteopathic medicine, podiatry, veterinary medicine, naturopathic medicine and miscellaneous health professions.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

Table 45
continued

| Public and Private Colleges and Universities | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Dentistry | | Chiropractic | | Pharmacy |
| | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | | Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 | |
| 1997-98 | | 1997-98 | | 1997-98 ¹ |
| 4,032 | 11.8 | 3,735 | 33.4 | 3,660 |
| 1,127 | 13.7 | 1,225 | 67.3 | 1,622 |
| 28.0 | | 32.8 | | 44.3 |
| 55 | 25.0 | NA | NA | 109 |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | 109 |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 78 | 25.8 | NA | NA | 274 |
| 53 | 26.2 | 857 | 127.3 | 156 |
| 108 | 13.7 | NA | NA | 85 |
| 50 | 16.3 | NA | NA | 148 |
| 99 | * | NA | NA | 124 |
| 26 | -10.3 | NA | NA | 44 |
| 79 | 19.7 | NA | NA | 225 |
| 55 | 25.0 | NA | NA | 22 |
| 47 | 23.7 | 71 | 47.9 | 65 |
| 137 | 48.9 | NA | NA | 75 |
| 228 | -0.9 | 297 | -3.3 | 129 |
| 78 | * | NA | NA | 43 |
| 34 | 17.2 | NA | NA | 14 |

Table 46
Patents Awarded

| | By 1987 | | By 1992 | | By 1997 | | Increase in Patents | |
|--|---------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Total | Percent to Public Universities | Total | Percent to Public Universities | Total | Percent to Public Universities | 1987 to 1992 | 1992 to 1997 |
| United States | 6,549 | 56 | 12,521 | 57 | 22,264 | 59 | 5,972 | 9,743 |
| SREB states | 1,100 | 73 | 2,584 | 77 | 5,105 | 78 | 1,484 | 2,521 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 16.8 | | 20.6 | | 22.9 | | 24.8 | 25.9 |
| Alabama | 48 | 100 | 82 | 99 | 153 | 99 | 34 | 71 |
| Arkansas | 5 | 100 | 37 | 100 | 74 | 100 | 32 | 37 |
| Delaware | 96 | 100 | 143 | 100 | 166 | 100 | 47 | 23 |
| Florida | 116 | 67 | 330 | 83 | 664 | 87 | 214 | 334 |
| Georgia | 116 | 98 | 232 | 88 | 447 | 81 | 116 | 215 |
| Kentucky | 74 | 100 | 107 | 100 | 160 | 100 | 33 | 53 |
| Louisiana | 24 | 79 | 92 | 70 | 200 | 72 | 68 | 108 |
| Maryland | 159 | 5 | 292 | 11 | 547 | 24 | 133 | 255 |
| Mississippi | 32 | 100 | 45 | 100 | 72 | 100 | 13 | 27 |
| North Carolina | 71 | 45 | 219 | 60 | 615 | 63 | 148 | 396 |
| Oklahoma | 45 | 100 | 79 | 100 | 143 | 99 | 34 | 64 |
| South Carolina | 23 | 100 | 68 | 100 | 123 | 100 | 45 | 55 |
| Tennessee | 54 | 67 | 138 | 70 | 223 | 64 | 84 | 85 |
| Texas | 168 | 77 | 552 | 87 | 1,194 | 87 | 384 | 642 |
| Virginia | 66 | 92 | 161 | 96 | 311 | 96 | 95 | 150 |
| West Virginia | 3 | 100 | 7 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 4 | 6 |

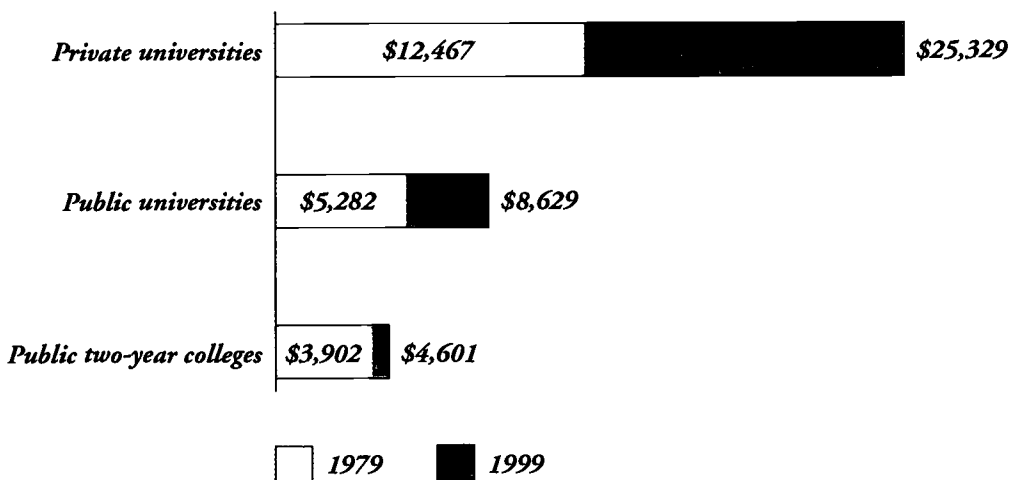
Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, *Technology Assessment and Forecast Report*, "U.S. Universities and Colleges, 1969-97" (Washington, D.C.: 1998).



Tuition and fees

However you measure it, today's students pay more for college than their parents paid. When the annual cost of attending public universities is adjusted for inflation, students pay 63 percent more (\$3,300 in 1999 dollars) than students paid 20 years ago. The increase at public two-year colleges was 18 percent (\$700 more). The annual cost at private universities increased by more than 100 percent (\$12,800) over the last 20 years.

Average Annual Cost of Attending College, *United States (adjusted for inflation)*



Note: The annual cost of attendance includes tuition and mandatory fees, housing, meals, books, supplies and transportation.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Although tuition and fees are not the total cost of attending college, they are a major part of it. They also are the part affected most by states' policy decisions. Other expenses — such as housing, meals, books, supplies and transportation — account for about 58 percent of the total cost to students at public four-year colleges and universities, about 71 percent at public two-year colleges and about 28 percent at private universities.

In 2000, the median annual tuition and required fees for full-time in-state undergraduate students at public four-year colleges or universities was about \$3,100 nationwide and \$2,500 in the SREB states. When costs are adjusted for inflation, in-state students were paying 14 percent more nationally and 24 percent more in the SREB states in 2000 than they paid five years earlier. In 2000, out-of-state undergraduate students attending public four-year colleges and universities paid 2.8 times more than in-state students nationwide and 3.2 times more regionwide. Among the SREB states, the cost differences ranged from almost five times more than in-state students pay in North Carolina to about twice as much in Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi.

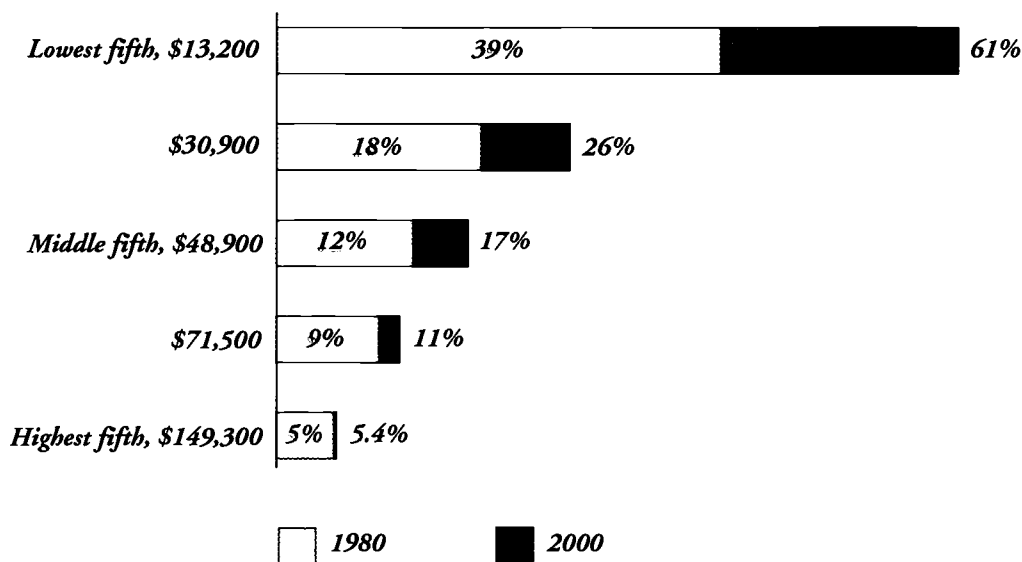
College attendance costs

One good way to measure how these price increases affect students and families is to compare tuition and fees with overall median family incomes. The 2000 national median tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities for in-state students amounted to 7.7 percent of the median family income — the same as in 1995. In the SREB states, tuition and fees accounted for 7.2 percent of family income — up from 6.6 percent five years earlier. Among SREB states, tuition and fees at public four-year colleges and universities ranged from 10.5 percent of median family income in Arkansas to about 5 percent of median family income in North Carolina. From 1995 to 2000, tuition and fees became larger percentages of median family incomes in 10 SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas). In half of the SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia), tuition and fees accounted for larger percentages of median family incomes than the national average in 2000.

For families with the lowest annual incomes, the effect of rising costs of attending college was dramatic, and the effect for middle-income families was sizable. For families in the lowest fifth of incomes (earning an average of about \$13,200 in 1999), one year's attendance at a public four-year college or university would have taken 39 percent of their annual income in 1980. In 2000, it would have taken 61 percent — more than three times the percentage of income such families spent for food. For families with average annual earnings of about \$30,900, the cost burden of college increased by eight percentage points — to 26 percent of income. The cost burden for the middle fifth of the population (families earning about \$48,900) rose by five percentage points — to 17 percent of annual income. Increased college costs had much less impact on those in the

Percent of Income Required to Pay for One Year, Public Four-Year College or University, United States (adjusted for inflation)

Average annual family income



Source: The College Board

higher income brackets. For those earning about \$71,500, the increase was two percentage points — to 11 percent of income. For those in the highest bracket (earning an average of \$149,300 a year), one year's attendance at a public four-year college or university changed less than one percentage point — from 5 percent of income in 1980 to 5.4 percent in 2000, half of what they spent for food (11 percent). The reason for this disparity is that incomes grew much more for the higher income brackets over the last 20 years. Incomes for the lowest two income brackets rose by 3 percent and 11 percent, while incomes for the top two brackets rose by 24 percent and 51 percent.

Student financial aid

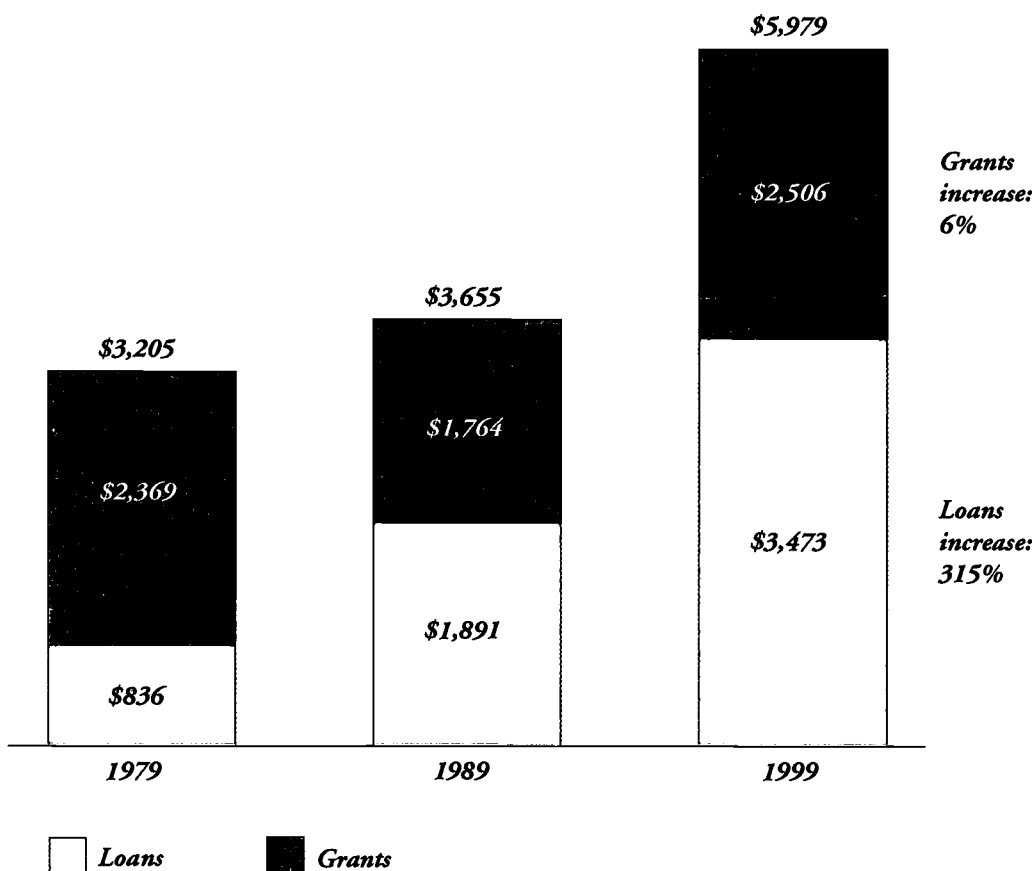
Students who receive financial aid increasingly get loans instead of grants. When figures are adjusted for inflation, there was \$836 in loans for every full-time-equivalent student in the country in 1979. By 1999, there was \$3,473 in loans per full-time-equivalent student — an increase of 315 percent. Over the same period, the amount in grants per full-time-equivalent student rose by 6 percent — from \$2,369 to \$2,506.

In 1999, \$64.1 billion in student financial aid was available in the United States, and 72 percent of it came from federally sponsored aid programs. Even when adjusted for inflation, this figure is 139 percent greater than the amount available in 1979.

In 1999, college students in the SREB states received almost \$2.5 billion in federal Pell Grants — an increase of 38 percent over the amount in 1994. During that time, the number of students getting Pell Grants (1.3 million) grew by 5 percent in the SREB region. The federal Pell Grant program is the largest need-based financial-aid program for students.

Despite increased funding, the buying power of a Pell Grant has fallen significantly in the last 20 years. In 1979, the maximum Pell Grant — available to only the neediest students — covered 95 percent of the cost of attending a public two-year college, 70 percent of the cost of attending a public four-year college or university, and 30 percent of the cost of attending a private college or university. By 1999, those figures were 65 percent, 35 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

**Student Financial-Aid Spending Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student,
United States (adjusted for inflation)**

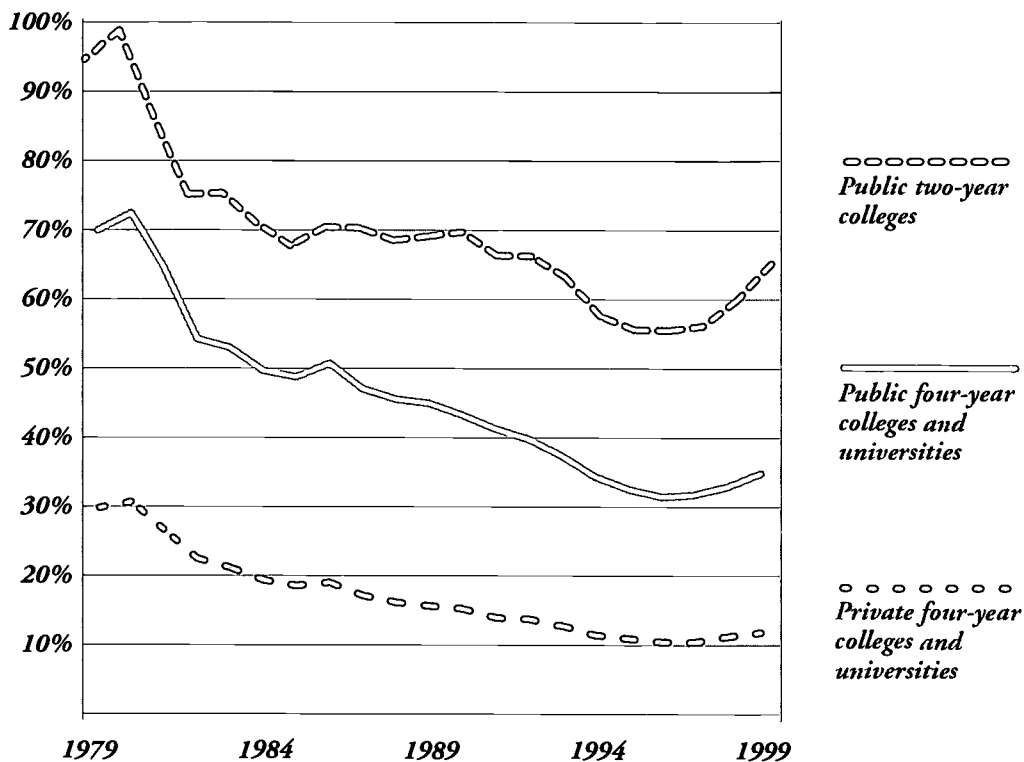


Sources: The College Board and National Center for Education Statistics

Other federal financial-aid programs for students provide large sums of money. In 2000, students in the SREB region received \$246 million through the federal College Work/Study Program, \$239.2 million through the Perkins Loan Program and \$232.1 million through the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program.

Federal student loan programs are the largest source of student financial aid, supplying more than \$10 billion to students in the SREB region in 1999.

Percent of College Costs Covered by Maximum Federal Pell Grant, *United States*



Source: The College Board

In 1999, state scholarships and grants in the SREB region reached almost \$1 billion (\$944.6 million). The national total of state-administered financial aid was \$3.7 billion. State aid to students in the SREB region increased by 71 percent over the last five years, compared with a nationwide increase of 26 percent. The bulk of the region's increase was non-need-based financial aid. In 1999, the SREB states accounted for only about 13 percent of the nation's total amount of state need-based financial aid for undergraduate students. The SREB region accounted for 78 percent of the nation's total amount of state non-need-based aid for undergraduate students in 1999. This fact can be attributed largely to many new HOPE-type (non-need-based) programs in SREB states.

Table 47

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduate Students

| Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | In-State Students | | | Out-of-State Students | | |
| | 1999-2000 | Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | | 1999-2000 | Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | |
| | | Not Adjusted for Inflation | Adjusted for Inflation | | Not Adjusted for Inflation | Adjusted for Inflation |
| United States (median) | \$3,067 | 27.7 | 14.4 | \$8,612 | 33.9 | 20.0 |
| SREB states (median) | 2,525 | 37.8 | 23.5 | 8,078 | 40.6 | 26.0 |
| SREB states median as a percentage of nation | 82.3 | | | 87.6 | | |
| Alabama | \$2,852 | 48.5 | 33.1 | \$5,647 | 60.3 | 43.7 |
| Arkansas | 2,972 | 57.4 | 41.1 | 5,904 | 58.7 | 42.3 |
| Delaware | 4,057 | 30.2 | 16.7 | 10,238 | 29.1 | 15.7 |
| Florida | 2,264 | 26.4 | 13.3 | 9,253 | 38.2 | 23.9 |
| Georgia | 2,296 | 28.6 | 15.3 | 7,516 | 62.4 | 45.5 |
| Kentucky | 2,404 | 31.3 | 17.7 | 6,444 | 29.1 | 15.7 |
| Louisiana | 2,152 | 8.3 | -2.9 | 7,358 | 69.1 | 51.6 |
| Maryland | 4,122 | 36.3 | 22.2 | 9,457 | 57.2 | 40.9 |
| Mississippi | 2,687 | 12.7 | 1.0 | 5,546 | 21.3 | 8.7 |
| North Carolina | 1,889 | 29.6 | 16.2 | 9,157 | 17.1 | 4.9 |
| Oklahoma | 1,977 | 29.8 | 16.3 | 4,632 | 25.7 | 12.6 |
| South Carolina | 3,410 | 12.3 | 0.7 | 7,844 | 25.5 | 12.5 |
| Tennessee | 2,566 | 51.2 | 35.5 | 7,682 | 36.4 | 22.3 |
| Texas | 2,534 | 54.9 | 38.8 | 9,014 | 52.1 | 36.3 |
| Virginia | 3,604 | -7.8 | -17.3 | 9,583 | 9.2 | -2.1 |
| West Virginia | 2,408 | 21.1 | 8.6 | 5,671 | 24.4 | 11.5 |

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Money Income in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000).

Table 48**Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduate Students at Public Colleges and Universities¹**

| | 1999-2000 | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities ² | | | | | |
| | Four-Year | | | | | |
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | |
| | In-State | Out-of-State | In-State | Out-of-State | In-State | Out-of-State |
| United States (median) | \$3,620 | \$10,696 | \$3,529 | \$9,679 | \$2,571 | \$8,554 |
| SREB states (median) | 3,026 | 9,230 | 3,107 | 9,326 | 2,468 | 8,858 |
| SREB states median as a percentage of nation³ | 83.6 | 86.3 | 88.1 | 96.4 | 96.0 | 103.6 |
| Alabama | \$2,895 | \$7,722 | \$3,112 | \$6,516 | \$2,440 | \$4,880 |
| Arkansas | 3,466 | 8,659 | NA | NA | 3,240 | 6,644 |
| Delaware | 4,858 | 13,228 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Florida | 2,196 | 9,184 | 2,272 | 9,261 | 2,294 | 9,282 |
| Georgia | 2,958 | 10,200 | 3,107 | 10,349 | 2,365 | 7,585 |
| Kentucky | 3,296 | 9,216 | 3,406 | 9,326 | 2,390 | 6,430 |
| Louisiana | 2,851 | 7,051 | 2,201 | 7,580 | 2,286 | 8,008 |
| Maryland | 4,939 | 11,827 | 5,160 | 9,633 | 4,520 | 10,524 |
| Mississippi | 3,017 | 6,119 | 2,962 | 6,064 | 2,688 | 5,546 |
| North Carolina | 2,364 | 11,530 | 2,136 | 10,590 | 1,902 | 9,172 |
| Oklahoma | 2,617 | 6,952 | NA | NA | 2,001 | 4,656 |
| South Carolina | 3,740 | 9,814 | 3,470 | 9,456 | 4,126 | 7,434 |
| Tennessee | 3,104 | 9,172 | 2,818 | 8,078 | 2,500 | 7,616 |
| Texas | 3,134 | 9,614 | 3,576 | 10,056 | 2,546 | 9,026 |
| Virginia | 3,875 | 14,224 | 3,776 | 12,779 | 3,407 | 9,087 |
| West Virginia | 2,748 | 8,100 | NA | NA | 2,440 | 6,512 |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

¹ The medians for the United States and SREB states are the middle values of all institutions of each type. The medians for each state are the middle values of the institutions of each type in that state.

² SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on the number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded and classifies two-year colleges into two categories. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

³ The SREB states median as a percentage of nation may not be calculated from the numbers shown because of rounding.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange and National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

Table 48
continued

| 1999-2000 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities ² | | | | | | | | | |
| Four-Year | | | | | | Two-Year | | | |
| 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| In-State | Out-of-State | In-State | Out-of-State | In-State | Out-of-State | In-State | Out-of-State | In-State | Out-of-State |
| \$3,146 | \$8,583 | \$2,865 | \$7,716 | \$3,104 | \$7,687 | \$1,582 | \$4,313 | \$1,068 | \$1,827 |
| 2,503 | 7,826 | 2,252 | 6,448 | 2,430 | 6,412 | 1,159 | 4,484 | 877 | 1,400 |
| 79.6 | 91.2 | 78.6 | 83.6 | 78.3 | 83.4 | 73.3 | 104.0 | 82.1 | 76.6 |
| \$2,739 | \$6,000 | \$2,676 | \$5,376 | \$2,250 | \$4,440 | \$2,957 | \$3,152 | \$1,530 | \$3,000 |
| NA | NA | 2,462 | 4,814 | 2,545 | 5,276 | 1,013 | 2,237 | — | — |
| 3,256 | 7,248 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1,616 | 3,776 | NA | NA |
| NA | NA | 2,026 | 9,014 | NA | NA | 1,387 | 5,162 | NA | NA |
| 2,280 | 7,500 | 2,124 | 7,344 | 2,564 | 7,784 | 1,366 | 5,068 | 946 | 1,764 |
| 2,440 | 6,480 | 2,408 | 6,448 | 2,300 | 6,340 | 1,180 | 3,380 | 740 | 1,400 |
| 2,226 | 7,505 | 2,060 | 5,980 | NA | NA | 1,156 | 3,445 | 230 | 430 |
| 3,962 | 8,819 | 3,272 | 8,104 | 7,175 | 11,875 | 2,310 | 6,540 | NA | NA |
| 2,596 | 5,546 | 2,621 | 5,546 | 2,646 | 5,546 | 1,000 | 2,754 | NA | NA |
| 1,798 | 9,068 | 1,706 | 8,976 | 1,664 | 8,082 | 777 | 4,781 | NA | NA |
| 1,903 | 4,558 | 1,977 | 4,632 | 1,966 | 4,621 | 1,431 | 3,462 | — | — |
| 3,458 | 8,102 | 3,380 | 6,656 | 3,350 | 7,865 | 1,224 | 3,300 | NA | NA |
| 2,566 | 7,682 | 2,656 | 7,916 | NA | NA | 1,306 | 4,892 | 984 | — |
| 2,369 | 8,849 | 2,112 | 8,592 | 2,511 | 8,946 | 930 | 2,200 | NA | NA |
| 3,055 | 8,602 | 3,924 | 9,370 | 3,192 | 9,286 | 1,159 | 4,990 | NA | NA |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | 2,353 | 5,584 | 1,487 | 4,653 | — | — |

Table 49
State Scholarships and Grant Funds

| | Amount (in thousands) | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | | Based on Need | | | |
| | | | Undergraduate | | Graduate | |
| | 1998-99 | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | 1998-99 | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | 1998-99 | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 |
| United States | \$3,686,242 | 25.9 | \$2,945,717 | 20.5 | \$22,781 | -22.3 |
| SREB states | 944,564 | 70.7 | 375,986 | 42.2 | 9,771 | 70.8 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 25.6 | | 12.8 | | 42.9 | |
| Alabama | \$7,706 | -54.4 | \$2,046 | -10.3 | \$41 | -2.4 |
| Arkansas | 20,235 | 133.0 | 15,922 | 78.8 | — | — |
| Delaware | 2,008 | -69.6 | 1,409 | 36.4 | 317 | 89.8 |
| Florida | 170,537 | 93.7 | 36,659 | -0.4 | — | -100.0 |
| Georgia | 221,350 | 265.3 | 472 | -90.8 | NA | NA |
| Kentucky | 38,441 | 29.9 | 38,441 | 50.6 | NA | NA |
| Louisiana | 55,237 | 374.0 | 1,393 | -78.3 | NA | NA |
| Maryland | 45,717 | 51.0 | 38,515 | 56.7 | 320 | 7.0 |
| Mississippi | 954 | -62.1 | 859 | -31.2 | NA | NA |
| North Carolina | 118,670 | 58.6 | 41,579 | 201.9 | 1,886 | 64.0 |
| Oklahoma | 29,317 | 36.4 | 17,387 | 30.5 | 2,373 | 46.8 |
| South Carolina | 22,853 | 27.9 | 22,853 | 32.1 | NA | NA |
| Tennessee | 21,631 | -28.9 | 20,648 | 12.8 | NA | NA |
| Texas | 66,562 | -9.7 | 61,728 | 112.1 | 4,834 | 98.4 |
| Virginia | 110,243 | 50.0 | 62,972 | 16.9 | — | — |
| West Virginia | 13,103 | 93.2 | 13,103 | 93.8 | NA | NA |

"NA" indicates not applicable. The state did not have a program of this type in at least one year required for this report.

"—" indicates data not available.

Sources: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Aid Programs, *25th Annual Survey Report, Academic Year 1993-94* (Harrisburg, Pa.: 1994) and *30th Annual Survey Report, Academic Year 1998-99* (Albany, N.Y.: 2000).

Table 49
continued

| Amount (In thousands) | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| Not Based on Need | | | |
| Undergraduate | | Graduate | |
| 1998-99 | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | 1998-99 | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 |
| \$667,996 | 173.2 | \$49,747 | 337.6 |
| 520,699 | 228.1 | 38,111 | 1,542 |
| 77.9 | | 76.6 | |
| \$5,619 | -10.2 | — | — |
| 4,313 | 481.3 | — | — |
| 283 | 40.1 | — | — |
| 133,288 | 136.1 | \$590 | 103 |
| 220,878 | 587.2 | NA | NA |
| NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 53,844 | 919.8 | — | — |
| 6,824 | 12.0 | 59 | 26 |
| 67 | 19.6 | 28 | -48 |
| 53,307 | 115.1 | 21,899 | NA |
| 9,075 | 47.8 | 482 | 48 |
| NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 851 | -14.5 | 132 | NA |
| NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 32,350 | 65.6 | 14,921 | 843 |
| — | — | — | — |

Table 50
Federal Student-Loan Programs

| | Amount (In thousands) | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | Stafford Subsidized Loans | | Stafford Unsubsidized Loans | | Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students | |
| | 1998-99 | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | 1998-99 | Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | 1998-99 | Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99 |
| United States | \$17,276,244 | 12.6 | \$12,773,560 | 165.6 | \$3,392,494 | 85.3 |
| SREB states | 5,252,084 | 17.3 | 3,898,618 | 179.7 | 951,444 | 92.3 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 30.4 | | 30.5 | | 28.0 | |
| Alabama | \$278,553 | 38.4 | \$193,421 | 235.0 | \$41,702 | 110.4 |
| Arkansas | 117,290 | 7.4 | 71,922 | 200.3 | 15,120 | 125.8 |
| Delaware | 43,961 | 17.2 | 34,230 | 93.4 | 18,214 | 128.6 |
| Florida | 813,756 | 24.6 | 689,806 | 237.6 | 123,349 | 50.1 |
| Georgia | 453,075 | 26.9 | 366,006 | 192.9 | 92,769 | 127.8 |
| Kentucky | 193,189 | -4.4 | 134,519 | 118.0 | 24,005 | 138.6 |
| Louisiana | 323,380 | -2.7 | 237,224 | 151.1 | 37,255 | 44.4 |
| Maryland | 252,306 | 34.2 | 183,125 | 201.5 | 83,458 | 132.8 |
| Mississippi | 173,295 | 27.4 | 101,347 | 156.6 | 12,122 | 90.2 |
| North Carolina | 336,982 | 21.8 | 252,021 | 144.1 | 90,206 | 112.2 |
| Oklahoma | 221,354 | 0.8 | 152,603 | 129.6 | 35,780 | 89.9 |
| South Carolina | 216,480 | 16.1 | 156,460 | 162.4 | 42,816 | 113.1 |
| Tennessee | 321,689 | 13.4 | 226,392 | 180.2 | 37,477 | 28.0 |
| Texas | 990,333 | 15.9 | 713,163 | 180.8 | 147,970 | 99.9 |
| Virginia | 395,878 | 14.7 | 307,749 | 165.7 | 124,575 | 101.7 |
| West Virginia | 120,564 | 24.8 | 78,630 | 172.6 | 24,627 | 91.4 |

Notes: The figures here are more complete than and differ from those previously published. They are based on the state where a student attends college rather than on the location of the guarantor. Two categories of loans are included. "Direct" loans through the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program were authorized by the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993. These low-interest loans for students are originated by participating institutions with funds provided directly through the U.S. Department of Education, which is the sole lender.

"Indirect" loans are through the Federal Family Education Loan Program and formerly were known as Guaranteed Student Loans. Funds for this program are provided primarily by commercial lenders. Loans are guaranteed by individual state or private nonprofit guaranty agencies and are reinsured by the federal government.

Both direct and indirect loan programs provide funds for the Stafford Subsidized Program, the Stafford Unsubsidized Program, the Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, the Supplemental Loans for Students Program and consolidation loans.

Table 50
continued

| Number of Recipients | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Stafford Subsidized Loans | | Stafford Unsubsidized Loans | | Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students | |
| | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | | Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 |
| 1998-99 | | 1998-99 | | 1998-99 | |
| 4,974,230 | 7.1 | 3,233,687 | 134.6 | 512,184 | 39.4 |
| 1,557,377 | 10.7 | 1,042,987 | 144.3 | 153,786 | 45.4 |
| 31.3 | | 32.3 | | 30.0 | |
| 82,055 | 29.9 | 56,164 | 208.5 | 8,188 | 78.3 |
| 36,682 | -5.2 | 21,603 | 159.5 | 2,797 | 60.1 |
| 12,422 | 28.3 | 8,998 | 115.9 | 2,369 | 78.1 |
| 239,771 | 22.1 | 165,491 | 183.9 | 18,285 | 14.0 |
| 129,321 | 17.1 | 93,499 | 152.7 | 13,579 | 54.7 |
| 61,484 | -9.0 | 40,097 | 83.1 | 4,120 | 63.9 |
| 94,874 | -10.4 | 62,674 | 128.8 | 6,066 | -0.3 |
| 68,607 | 23.9 | 46,419 | 160.8 | 10,888 | 73.4 |
| 53,834 | 14.0 | 32,173 | 121.7 | 2,596 | 48.2 |
| 101,307 | 14.1 | 69,791 | 116.0 | 14,980 | 71.3 |
| 69,863 | -7.1 | 45,417 | 100.4 | 6,512 | 43.0 |
| 65,448 | 9.7 | 44,325 | 124.0 | 7,592 | 61.8 |
| 96,045 | 9.2 | 60,642 | 155.5 | 5,565 | -5.6 |
| 291,815 | 9.9 | 190,545 | 144.8 | 26,846 | 51.8 |
| 114,575 | 12.6 | 80,871 | 148.4 | 19,070 | 56.6 |
| 39,274 | 19.5 | 24,278 | 132.6 | 4,333 | 48.1 |

Subsidized loans are awarded based on need. Students are not charged any interest before they begin repayment. The federal government "subsidizes" the interest. Unsubsidized loans are not awarded based on need. Students are charged interest from the time the loans are disbursed until they are paid in full. If the interest accumulates, it will be capitalized — that is, the interest will be added to the principal amount of the loan and additional interest will be based on the higher amount. Unsubsidized loans began in the early 1990s.

Sources: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education: *Federal Student Loan Programs Data Book, FY94-FY96; Loan Volume Updates*, "Federal Direct Student Loans and Federal Family Education Loan Programs State Tables, 4th Quarter, Fiscal Year 1999" (www.ed.gov, 2000); and unpublished data.

Table 51
Federal Campus-Based Financial Aid to Students

| | Amount (in thousands) | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| | College Work/ Study Program ¹ | | Perkins Loans ² | | Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants ³ | |
| | 1999-2000 | Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | 1999-2000 | Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | 1999-2000 | Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 |
| United States | \$901,384 | 21.3 | \$1,096,050 | 13.6 | \$861,708 | 15.8 |
| SREB states | 245,987 | 20.1 | 239,197 | 9.1 | 232,114 | 21.0 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 27.3 | | 21.8 | | 26.9 | |
| Alabama | \$13,549 | 21.8 | \$12,024 | 15.3 | \$11,430 | 16.2 |
| Arkansas | 7,703 | 8.4 | 6,289 | -4.1 | 5,138 | 14.9 |
| Delaware | 1,055 | -4.3 | 2,166 | 4.1 | 2,025 | 28.4 |
| Florida | 30,292 | 40.0 | 22,237 | 0.4 | 32,812 | 24.6 |
| Georgia | 17,779 | 26.7 | 15,216 | 16.9 | 16,308 | 17.8 |
| Kentucky | 16,966 | 9.8 | 10,880 | -9.1 | 9,817 | 17.5 |
| Louisiana | 13,327 | 18.6 | 14,340 | 10.9 | 10,086 | 10.7 |
| Maryland | 12,124 | 17.5 | 16,109 | 17.6 | 13,588 | 33.0 |
| Mississippi | 10,839 | 9.7 | 10,735 | 27.4 | 8,904 | 12.3 |
| North Carolina | 18,718 | 28.0 | 24,776 | 7.2 | 22,123 | 34.2 |
| Oklahoma | 10,209 | 12.1 | 13,377 | -4.0 | 8,450 | 4.8 |
| South Carolina | 10,127 | 12.1 | 10,349 | 16.9 | 10,742 | 25.3 |
| Tennessee | 14,149 | 22.9 | 19,316 | 20.1 | 14,969 | 14.2 |
| Texas | 45,627 | 20.4 | 34,004 | 16.3 | 42,046 | 24.0 |
| Virginia | 17,225 | 15.2 | 18,932 | 1.8 | 17,692 | 22.9 |
| West Virginia | 6,300 | 7.7 | 8,446 | 3.9 | 5,985 | 5.5 |

¹ The federal College Work/Study Program provides jobs for undergraduate and graduate students with financial need, allowing them to earn money to help pay educational expenses. If the student works on campus, it is usually for the school. If the student works off campus, the employer usually will be a private, nonprofit organization or a public agency, and the work performed must be in the public interest.

² Federal Perkins Loans are low-interest (5 percent) loans for undergraduate and graduate students with exceptional financial need. (Perkins Loans were called National Direct Student Loans until 1987.)

³ Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants are for undergraduates with exceptional financial need — those with the lowest expected family contributions. The program gives priority to students who also receive Pell Grants.

Sources: Division of Analysis and Forecasting, Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education: "Distribution of Awards in the Campus-Based Programs for 1994-95" (1996) and unpublished data.

Table 51
continued

| Number of Recipients | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| College Work/ Study Program ¹ | | Perkins Loans ² | | Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants ³ | |
| 1999-2000 | Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | 1999-2000 | Percent Change, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | 1999-2000 | Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 |
| 708,730 | 5.2 | 647,308 | -2.7 | 1,130,222 | 10.6 |
| 199,787 | 4.8 | 127,659 | -5.5 | 341,100 | 15.4 |
| 28.2 | | 19.7 | | 30.2 | |
| 10,964 | 10.8 | 6,047 | -7.4 | 16,979 | 23.0 |
| 6,982 | -0.4 | 3,571 | -11.1 | 8,936 | 7.4 |
| 799 | -32.4 | 1,862 | 6.5 | 3,541 | 17.3 |
| 22,903 | 28.2 | 13,709 | -12.9 | 52,582 | 20.8 |
| 14,198 | 3.3 | 7,515 | -8.8 | 25,222 | 30.9 |
| 11,254 | -3.2 | 6,831 | -15.8 | 16,205 | 10.2 |
| 11,459 | 7.8 | 6,501 | -3.2 | 14,021 | 11.7 |
| 8,648 | -3.1 | 8,198 | -1.7 | 20,355 | 16.5 |
| 9,250 | -9.1 | 4,876 | -24.0 | 12,529 | 13.3 |
| 18,217 | 1.1 | 12,355 | 0.3 | 23,070 | 1.8 |
| 7,894 | -7.3 | 6,897 | -5.8 | 13,688 | 6.9 |
| 9,448 | -1.0 | 5,631 | -31.3 | 15,101 | 5.5 |
| 12,811 | 10.8 | 10,002 | 13.4 | 20,944 | 19.6 |
| 33,679 | 8.1 | 17,626 | 9.5 | 60,869 | 7.5 |
| 14,543 | 0.7 | 10,605 | 1.1 | 30,038 | 43.1 |
| 6,738 | 4.4 | 5,433 | -8.5 | 7,020 | 1.3 |

Table 52
Federal Pell Grants

| | Amount (in thousands) | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Total | | Public Colleges | | Private Colleges | | Proprietary Colleges | |
| | 1998-99 | Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | 1998-99 | Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | 1998-99 | Percent Increase, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | 1998-99 | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 |
| United States | \$7,232,781 | 29.0 | \$4,981,728 | 34.5 | \$1,345,554 | 28.1 | \$905,499 | 6.4 |
| SREB states | 2,473,445 | 38.1 | 1,884,066 | 40.9 | 314,827 | 35.9 | 274,552 | 23.5 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 34.2 | | 37.8 | | 23.4 | | 30.3 | |
| Alabama | \$141,067 | 28.4 | \$115,084 | 28.2 | \$19,199 | 57.7 | \$6,784 | -14.0 |
| Arkansas | 76,019 | 32.3 | 64,642 | 37.0 | 8,042 | 15.9 | 3,336 | 0.3 |
| Delaware | 11,729 | 39.0 | 9,183 | 45.2 | 1,663 | 52.6 | 883 | -13.5 |
| Florida | 366,364 | 53.1 | 254,544 | 53.9 | 45,856 | 46.2 | 65,964 | 54.9 |
| Georgia | 175,169 | 42.2 | 117,950 | 41.9 | 32,487 | 38.2 | 24,731 | 49.5 |
| Kentucky | 117,243 | 22.2 | 87,627 | 22.5 | 15,954 | 17.3 | 13,662 | 26.1 |
| Louisiana | 157,854 | 25.7 | 132,138 | 33.7 | 13,871 | 32.9 | 11,845 | -27.4 |
| Maryland | 97,667 | 38.1 | 79,090 | 47.7 | 10,073 | 73.0 | 8,503 | -24.9 |
| Mississippi | 110,030 | 31.9 | 98,668 | 38.9 | 8,988 | 10.1 | 2,374 | -43.5 |
| North Carolina | 164,597 | 48.5 | 128,691 | 53.5 | 32,221 | 41.3 | 3,685 | -12.4 |
| Oklahoma | 110,502 | 18.3 | 89,768 | 18.1 | 10,777 | 15.6 | 9,957 | 24.0 |
| South Carolina | 96,518 | 38.0 | 71,227 | 43.1 | 21,233 | 57.8 | 4,058 | -39.4 |
| Tennessee | 131,220 | 26.2 | 93,774 | 28.5 | 23,349 | 14.6 | 14,097 | 32.5 |
| Texas | 509,644 | 44.9 | 397,873 | 49.6 | 44,090 | 37.3 | 67,681 | 26.1 |
| Virginia | 150,488 | 45.1 | 101,369 | 42.8 | 18,747 | 32.0 | 30,372 | 63.7 |
| West Virginia | 57,334 | 30.7 | 42,437 | 36.1 | 8,279 | 31.9 | 6,619 | 3.1 |

Note: The federal Pell Grant program is the nation's largest need-based financial-aid program for students. Pell Grants generally are awarded only to undergraduate students who have not earned bachelor's or professional degrees. The amount a student may receive depends on the expected family contribution, the cost of attendance, whether the student attends full time or part time and whether the student attends for a full academic year or less. The maximum award for the 1999-2000 award year was \$3,125. (Pell Grants were called Basic Educational Opportunity Grants until 1980.)

Sources: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education: "Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, Summary Statistics, 1995-96" (1996) and "1998-99" (1999) — (Washington, D.C.).

Table 52
continued

| Number of Recipients | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Total | | Public Colleges | | Private Colleges | | Proprietary Colleges | |
| | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 | | Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1998-99 |
| 1998-99 | | 1998-99 | | 1998-99 | | 1998-99 | |
| 3,855,180 | -1.6 | 2,671,903 | 2.3 | 683,852 | -1.4 | 499,425 | -18.5 |
| 1,328,721 | 5.0 | 1,015,038 | 6.6 | 160,180 | 5.1 | 153,503 | -4.9 |
| 34.5 | | 38.0 | | 23.4 | | 30.7 | |
| 73,129 | -8.8 | 60,270 | -9.6 | 9,008 | 17.2 | 3,851 | -34.1 |
| 39,508 | 3.4 | 33,520 | 7.0 | 4,071 | -9.7 | 1,917 | -19.5 |
| 7,125 | 9.9 | 5,629 | 17.8 | 972 | 20.6 | 524 | -41.6 |
| 197,614 | 17.1 | 137,691 | 16.2 | 23,552 | 12.9 | 36,371 | 24.1 |
| 106,333 | 13.7 | 76,291 | 16.0 | 16,356 | 5.0 | 13,686 | 12.0 |
| 61,481 | -5.0 | 45,501 | -5.5 | 8,036 | -8.0 | 7,944 | 1.7 |
| 77,365 | -5.9 | 64,377 | 0.0 | 6,774 | 7.1 | 6,214 | -45.8 |
| 56,320 | 7.6 | 45,596 | 14.9 | 5,685 | 36.8 | 5,039 | -40.5 |
| 53,807 | -0.9 | 48,177 | 4.6 | 4,348 | -16.5 | 1,282 | -57.4 |
| 86,792 | 10.0 | 68,361 | 12.3 | 16,230 | 9.8 | 2,201 | -32.8 |
| 58,359 | -11.0 | 47,483 | -11.0 | 5,622 | -11.3 | 5,254 | -11.0 |
| 53,863 | 4.5 | 41,277 | 8.1 | 10,209 | 18.4 | 2,377 | -50.1 |
| 70,954 | -1.8 | 50,560 | -0.3 | 12,049 | -11.7 | 8,345 | 5.7 |
| 273,511 | 8.9 | 212,321 | 11.5 | 23,214 | 7.5 | 37,976 | -2.7 |
| 83,710 | 8.9 | 56,778 | 8.5 | 9,895 | 3.7 | 17,037 | 13.6 |
| 28,850 | -0.8 | 21,206 | 1.7 | 4,159 | 3.1 | 3,485 | -16.8 |

Table 53**Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time In-State Undergraduates at Public Colleges and Universities as Percentages of Median Household Incomes**

| SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities¹, 1999-2000 | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| | | Four-Year | | | | | | Two-Year |
| | All Four-Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 2 |
| United States | 7.7 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 4.0 2.7 |
| SREB states | 7.2 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 3.3 2.5 |
| Alabama | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 4.7 4.3 |
| Arkansas | 10.5 | 12.2 | NA | 11.4 | NA | 8.7 | 9.0 | 3.6 — |
| Delaware | 9.1 | 10.9 | NA | NA | 7.3 | NA | NA | 3.6 NA |
| Florida | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | NA | 5.8 | NA | 4.0 NA |
| Georgia | 5.9 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 3.5 2.4 |
| Kentucky | 6.8 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 3.3 2.1 |
| Louisiana | 6.5 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.2 | NA | 3.5 0.7 |
| Maryland | 8.1 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 14.2 | 4.6 NA |
| Mississippi | 8.8 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 3.3 NA |
| North Carolina | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 2.1 NA |
| Oklahoma | 5.9 | 7.9 | NA | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 4.3 — |
| South Carolina | 9.6 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 11.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 3.5 NA |
| Tennessee | 7.5 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.7 | NA | 3.8 2.9 |
| Texas | 6.8 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 2.5 NA |
| Virginia | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 2.6 NA |
| West Virginia | 8.5 | 9.7 | NA | 8.6 | NA | NA | 8.3 | 5.2 — |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.


¹ SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on the number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded and classifies two-year colleges into two categories. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Money Income in the United States: 1999," *Current Population Reports* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000).

Table 53
continued

| SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities ¹ , 1994-95 | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|-----|------|-----|----------|-----|
| All Four-Year | Four-Year | | | | | | Two-Year | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| 7.7 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| 6.6 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 1.5 |
| 7.2 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| 7.6 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 3.4 | — |
| 8.5 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | NA |
| 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | NA |
| 5.7 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 2.1 |
| 7.2 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 2.0 |
| 7.5 | 10.0 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
| 7.6 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 4.7 | NA |
| 10.2 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 4.1 | NA |
| 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 1.9 | NA |
| 5.7 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 4.0 | — |
| 10.6 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 9.1 | 3.5 | NA |
| 6.4 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 2.3 | NA |
| 10.2 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 7.9 | 11.0 | 8.4 | 3.5 | NA |
| 8.8 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 5.6 | — |

TUITION



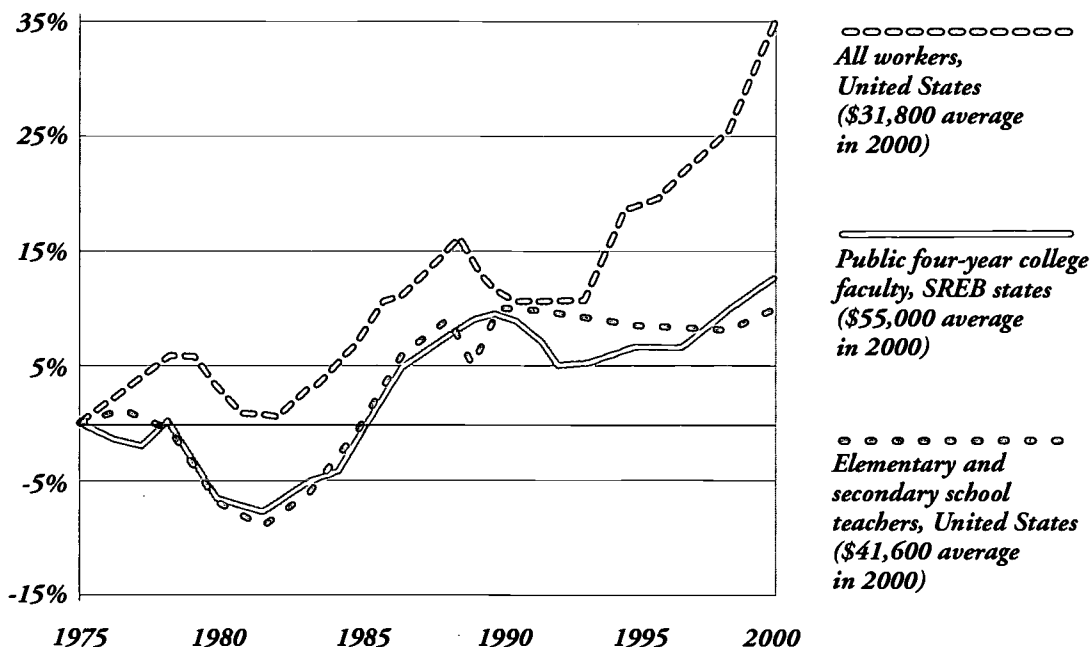
SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes *SREB Fact Book Bulletins*, which contain updated and expanded information. SREB data also are available on the Internet at www.sreb.org.



Faculty salaries

Over the last 25 years, faculty salaries have not grown at rates as high as have those for all workers (regardless of level of education). Since 1975, faculty salaries at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region increased by 13 percent — about \$6,400 (when adjusted for inflation). The national increase in faculty salaries was 9 percent — about \$4,900. For elementary and secondary school teachers nationwide, the increase was 10 percent — about \$3,900. In contrast, the average increase for all workers nationwide was 35 percent — about \$8,200.

Changes in Annual Salaries (adjusted for inflation)



Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics and National Education Association

These trends mean that, more often than not in the last 25 years, the buying power of faculty and teacher salaries has been falling, while that of most other workers' salaries has been rising. Increases in the average pay for "all workers" were above inflation in 24 of the 25 years. Faculty salary increases at the SREB region's four-year colleges were above inflation in only 16 of those years, and teacher salary increases outpaced inflation in 18 years.

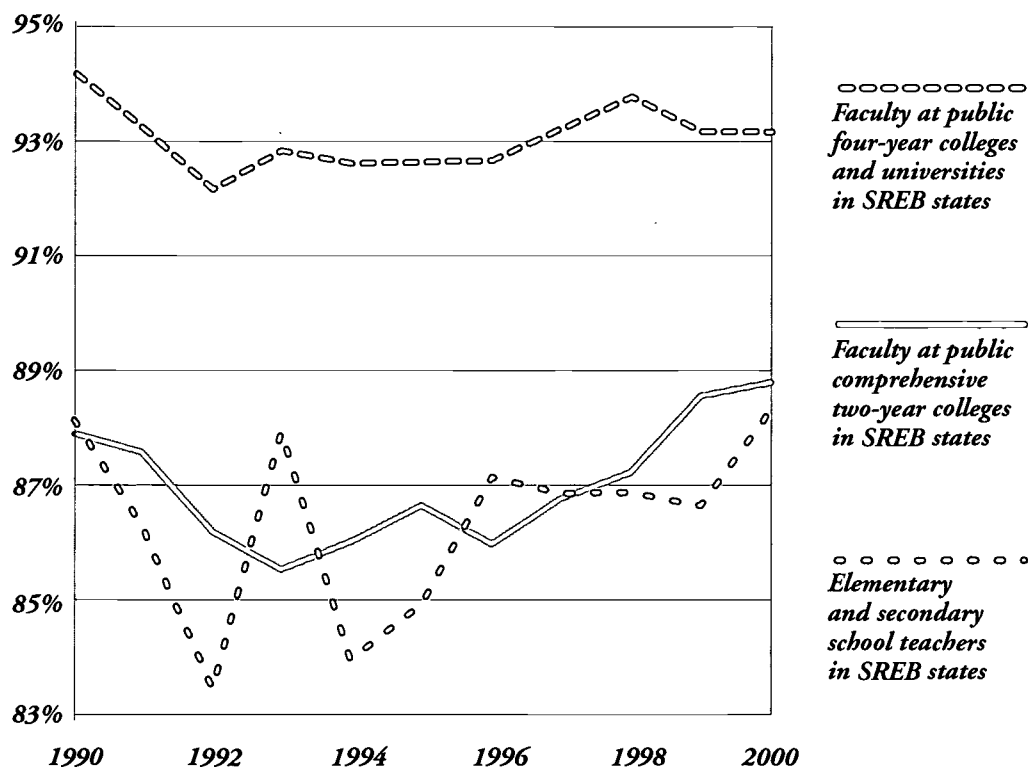
College and university faculty account for about one-third of the nation's most highly educated workers. Eighty percent of the women and men who teach and conduct research at America's public four-year colleges and universities and about 20 percent of faculty at public two-year colleges have earned doctoral degrees or first-professional degrees. In comparison, only 3 percent of the adult population and work force have such degrees.

As a rule, higher levels of education mean higher incomes. People with doctoral degrees have median incomes 1.6 times higher than those of people with bachelor's degrees. Those with professional degrees have incomes 1.8 times higher than those of people with bachelor's degrees.

The income of college faculty is in the top fifth of earnings among occupations such as lawyers, physicians, engineers, financial managers, natural scientists and computer scientists. Faculty salaries have not grown as fast in the last 10 years as have those of other workers with comparable levels of education. For example, physicians and dentists saw their earnings rise 13 percent (adjusted for inflation), compared with 4 percent for faculty at public four-year colleges.

Future demand for highly educated workers can have an important bearing on faculty salaries. The latest employment projections for 1998 to 2008 show that employment overall is expected to increase by 14 percent. Occupations that require a professional degree are forecast to grow by 16 percent, and those that require doctoral degrees (including college teaching) are projected to increase by 23 percent.

Faculty and Teacher Salaries as Percentages of the Respective U.S. Averages

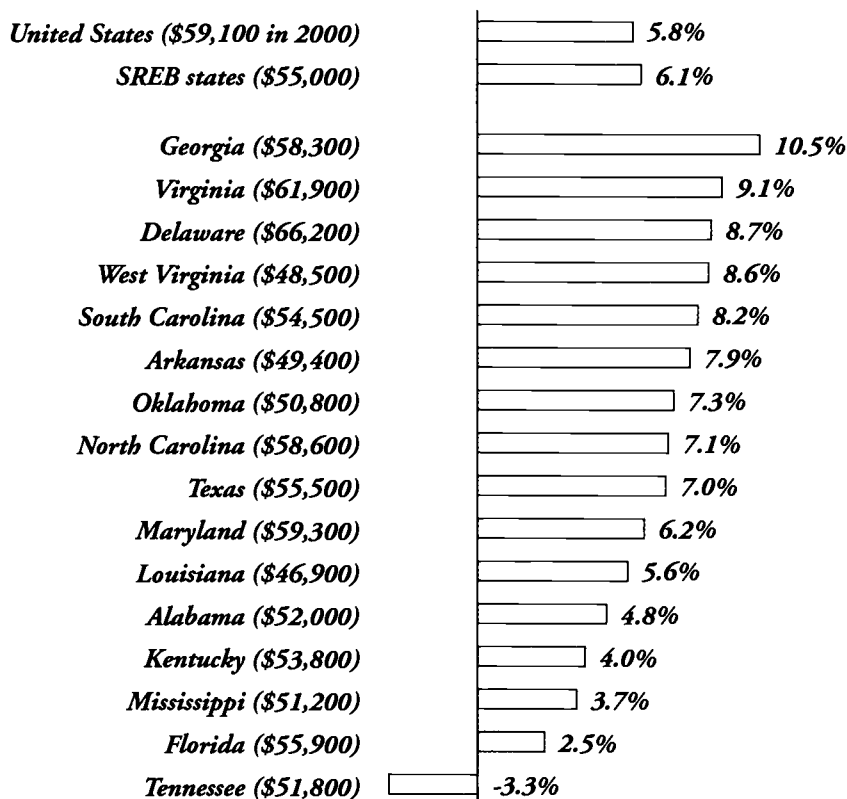


Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics and National Education Association

Over the last five years, the SREB region's average salary for faculty at public four-year colleges edged from just below 93 percent of the U.S. average to just above 93 percent of it. Salaries of full-time teaching faculty in public four-year colleges and universities rose 5.8 percent in the nation and 6.1 percent in the SREB region over the last five years (when adjusted for inflation). During that time, the average faculty salaries at public four-year colleges in seven SREB states (Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia) moved closer to the national average. Three SREB states — Delaware, Maryland and Virginia — are at or above the national average. Average salaries for faculty at public four-year colleges in Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee lost ground to the national average during the late 1990s.

Average Salaries and Salary Changes, Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 1995 to 2000

(adjusted for inflation)

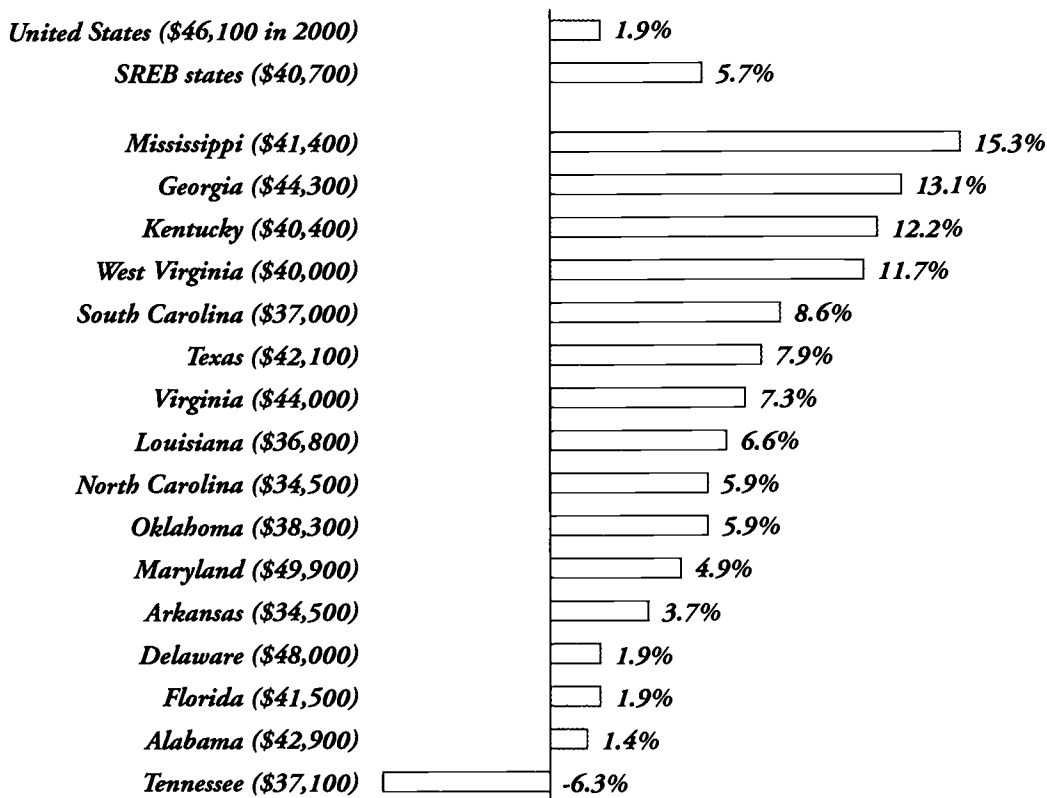


Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics and American Association of University Professors

The SREB region's average salary for faculty in public two-year colleges moved closer to the national average over the last five years — 88 percent of the national average in 2000, compared with 85 percent five years earlier. When adjusted for inflation, faculty salaries at comprehensive public two-year colleges rose 2 percent nationally and 6 percent in the SREB region in the last five years. During that time, the average faculty salaries in public two-year colleges in 11 SREB states (Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia) moved closer to the national average. Delaware held the same position above the national average, and Maryland increased its lead over the national average. Florida held its position below the national average; Alabama and Tennessee slipped further below it.

Average Salaries and Salary Changes, Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Two-Year Colleges*, 1995 to 2000

(adjusted for inflation)



* Two-year colleges that award mainly associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics and American Association of University Professors

Policy-makers and academic leaders also need to keep in mind issues of salary gaps among different groups of faculty. In the SREB region's public four-year colleges and universities, average salaries for assistant professors and instructors (generally younger and less experienced) are closer to the national averages than are salaries for professors and associate professors (generally older and more experienced). Over the last five years, though, the salaries of the "senior" ranks have increased faster than have those of the "junior" ranks. For example, the average salary of assistant professors in the SREB region increased 18 percent, while that of professors increased 21 percent.

Salaries tend to increase as the size and complexity of the university increases. The “all ranks” salary refers to the average for professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors and other faculty. In 2000, the “all ranks” salaries ranged from about \$45,500 in the SREB region’s colleges and universities that award few graduate degrees to about \$62,500 at universities that award the most doctoral degrees in the widest range of fields.

Among broad teaching fields (excluding medicine), average salaries are highest for law faculty, followed by business and management, sciences and technologies, social and behavioral sciences, education, humanities, and nursing faculty.

Administrative salaries

Between 1995 and 2000, average salaries for administrators at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region gained ground on — and surpassed, in some cases — the national averages. The average annual salary for campus chancellors and presidents in the SREB region rose 43 percent to about \$173,400 — about \$10,400 above the national average.

For administrative and academic support staff — such as chief academic officers, chief business officers and chief planning officers — in the SREB region, the average increase was 27 percent, compared with a national average increase of 23 percent. The regional average salary for such positions is about \$2,500 below the national average.

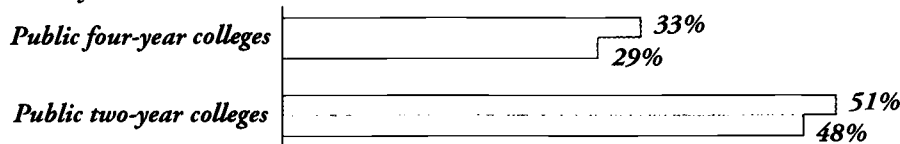
For academic deans, the regional average rose 30 percent, compared with 25 percent nationwide. On average, deans in the SREB region now earn \$112,400 — about \$800 less than the national average.

Profile of faculty and administrators

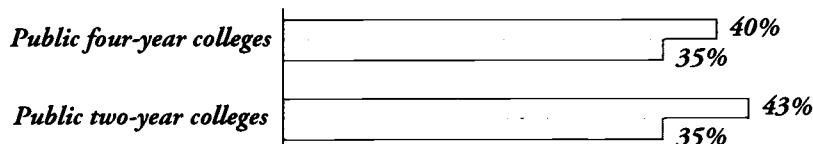
Women and minorities increased their representation among full-time faculty and administrators at public colleges in the 1990s. In the SREB region in 1998, women accounted for 33 percent of the faculty at public four-year colleges and 51 percent of the faculty at public two-year colleges. More than 40 percent of the administrators at public four-year colleges and more than 43 percent at public two-year colleges were women.

Percentages of Faculty and Administrators Who Are Women, SREB States

Faculty



Administrators



□ 1998 □ 1992

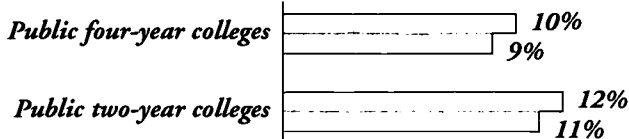
Source: National Center for Education Statistics

In the late 1990s African-Americans and Hispanics accounted for 10 percent of full-time faculty members in public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states, compared with the national average of 8 percent. These representation rates both increased from rates in the early 1990s of 9 percent and 7 percent, respectively. For public two-year colleges in the late 1990s, African-Americans and Hispanics made up 12 percent of the faculty in SREB states and 10 percent of the faculty nationally — up from 11 percent and 9 percent, respectively. While African-American faculty members in public four-year colleges in the SREB region became less concentrated in predominantly and historically black colleges, these institutions still employed 57 percent of the region's African-American faculty. Nationwide, African-American faculty also became less concentrated in predominantly and historically black colleges — 37 percent, compared with 40 percent five years earlier.

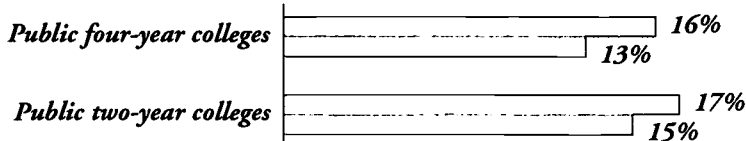
FACULTY

Percentages of Faculty and Administrators Who Are Black or Hispanic, SREB States

Faculty



Administrators



□ 1998 □ 1992

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

In the late 1990s, African-Americans and Hispanics accounted for 16 percent of the administrators at public four-year colleges in the SREB states, compared with 13 percent nationally. Among administrators at public two-year colleges in the SREB region, 17 percent were African-American or Hispanic; nationally, 14 percent were African-American or Hispanic.

Table 54
Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty
at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

| | Average Salary (all ranks), 1999-2000 | Percent Change | | Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change ¹ | | Percent of U.S. Average Salary | | State Ranking | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | | 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | 1998-99 to 1999-2000 | 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | 1998-99 to 1999-2000 | 1994-95 | 1999-2000 | 1994-95 | 1999-2000 |
| United States | \$59,079 | 18.0 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| SREB states | 55,022 | 18.4 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 92.8 | 93.1 | | |
| Alabama | 52,040 | 17.0 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 88.9 | 88.1 | 11 | 10 |
| Arkansas | 49,442 | 20.4 | 4.8 | 7.9 | 2.7 | 82.0 | 83.7 | 14 | 14 |
| Delaware | 66,188 | 21.2 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 0.6 | 109.0 | 112.0 | 1 | 1 |
| Florida | 55,853 | 14.3 | 1.5 | 2.5 | -0.5 | 97.6 | 94.5 | 5 | 6 |
| Georgia | 58,315 | 23.3 | 3.7 | 10.5 | 1.6 | 94.5 | 98.7 | 7 | 5 |
| Kentucky | 53,754 | 16.1 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 92.5 | 91.0 | 9 | 9 |
| Louisiana ² | 46,874 | 17.8 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 79.5 | 79.3 | 16 | 16 |
| Maryland | 59,319 | 18.5 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 3 | 3 |
| Mississippi | 51,226 | 15.7 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 88.4 | 86.7 | 12 | 12 |
| North Carolina | 58,568 | 19.5 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 97.9 | 99.1 | 4 | 4 |
| Oklahoma | 50,805 | 19.7 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 84.8 | 86.0 | 13 | 13 |
| South Carolina | 54,493 | 20.7 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 3.3 | 90.2 | 92.2 | 10 | 8 |
| Tennessee | 51,806 | 7.9 | 4.2 | -3.3 | 2.1 | 95.9 | 87.7 | 6 | 11 |
| Texas | 55,479 | 19.4 | 4.6 | 7.0 | 2.5 | 92.8 | 93.9 | 8 | 7 |
| Virginia | 61,862 | 21.8 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 3.1 | 101.5 | 104.7 | 2 | 2 |
| West Virginia | 48,514 | 21.2 | 3.5 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 80.0 | 82.1 | 15 | 15 |

¹The Consumer Price Index (academic year, not calendar year) increased 11.6 percent from 1994-95 to 1999-2000 and 2.1 percent from 1998-99 to 1999-2000.

²Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics; and American Association of University Professors.

Table 55**Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Rank
at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities**

| | | | 1999-2000 | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | Professor | Associate Professor | Assistant Professor | Instructor | All Ranks ² |
| United States | \$76,157 | \$56,141 | \$46,063 | \$33,418 | \$59,079 |
| SREB states | 72,463 | 54,140 | 44,818 | 32,525 | 55,022 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 95.1 | 96.4 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 93.1 |
| Alabama | \$69,258 | \$51,336 | \$43,335 | \$31,861 | \$52,040 |
| Arkansas | 64,115 | 50,821 | 42,464 | 31,920 | 49,442 |
| Delaware | 86,295 | 62,205 | 50,836 | 39,016 | 66,188 |
| Florida | 71,604 | 54,145 | 45,857 | 33,198 | 55,853 |
| Georgia | 78,140 | 58,013 | 46,898 | 33,084 | 58,315 |
| Kentucky | 68,917 | 52,921 | 43,379 | 31,853 | 53,754 |
| Louisiana³ | 63,321 | 48,579 | 40,805 | 30,283 | 46,874 |
| Maryland | 79,306 | 58,537 | 48,664 | 39,156 | 59,319 |
| Mississippi | 67,864 | 53,011 | 43,857 | 30,631 | 51,226 |
| North Carolina | 77,924 | 57,112 | 48,013 | 40,544 | 58,568 |
| Oklahoma | 66,919 | 50,738 | 42,429 | 31,549 | 50,805 |
| South Carolina | 69,315 | 52,992 | 43,932 | 32,503 | 54,493 |
| Tennessee | 65,562 | 49,701 | 41,448 | 30,656 | 51,806 |
| Texas | 74,799 | 53,392 | 45,397 | 33,817 | 55,479 |
| Virginia | 80,760 | 59,536 | 47,475 | 35,923 | 61,862 |
| West Virginia | 60,082 | 48,110 | 39,119 | 31,305 | 48,514 |

¹ Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

² "All Ranks" includes the ranks shown, plus all other full-time faculty, such as lecturers and unranked faculty.

³ Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics; and American Association of University Professors.

Table 55
continued

| Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 ¹ | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Professor | Associate Professor | Assistant Professor | Instructor | All Ranks ² |
| 20.6 | 18.0 | 16.1 | 14.2 | 18.0 |
| 21.4 | 19.7 | 17.7 | 12.6 | 18.4 |
| 20.1 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 10.5 | 17.0 |
| 21.6 | 21.9 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 20.4 |
| 18.3 | 17.2 | 21.0 | 24.9 | 21.2 |
| 17.8 | 20.7 | 14.2 | 5.4 | 14.3 |
| 29.8 | 26.2 | 22.0 | 2.5 | 23.3 |
| 20.0 | 17.9 | 15.8 | 9.7 | 16.1 |
| 22.5 | 19.9 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.8 |
| 19.5 | 20.5 | 18.3 | 21.0 | 18.5 |
| 22.3 | 19.8 | 13.8 | 6.4 | 15.7 |
| 21.8 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 15.7 | 19.5 |
| 25.0 | 19.8 | 15.3 | 9.9 | 19.7 |
| 21.0 | 20.4 | 19.4 | 23.8 | 20.7 |
| 9.6 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 7.9 |
| 22.5 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 17.8 | 19.4 |
| 24.4 | 23.8 | 19.8 | 20.9 | 21.8 |
| 21.7 | 21.9 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 21.2 |

Table 56

**Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty
by Type of Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities**

| | Average for All Ranks of Faculty, 1999-2000 SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities ² | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| United States | \$66,855 | \$57,944 | \$54,673 | \$52,708 | \$48,314 | \$46,617 |
| SREB states | 62,504 | 57,538 | 49,068 | 47,479 | 45,531 | 46,148 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 93.5 | 99.3 | 89.7 | 90.1 | 94.2 | 99.0 |
| Alabama | \$56,671 | \$54,858 | \$47,679 | \$45,180 | \$43,741 | \$51,848 |
| Arkansas | 57,889 | NA | 48,418 | NA | 43,901 | 39,732 |
| Delaware | 68,715 | NA | NA | 53,444 | NA | NA |
| Florida | 59,057 | 53,779 | 50,452 | NA | 47,812 | NA |
| Georgia | 63,856 | 77,103 | 48,994 | 51,515 | 49,070 | 51,788 |
| Kentucky | 62,314 | 56,963 | 50,476 | 43,987 | 45,068 | 44,101 |
| Louisiana³ | 53,701 | 50,380 | 44,450 | 41,945 | 41,453 | NA |
| Maryland | 68,138 | 58,428 | 51,323 | 52,957 | 48,665 | 54,438 |
| Mississippi | 57,011 | 51,906 | 46,492 | 45,534 | 43,821 | 41,515 |
| North Carolina | 70,239 | 52,420 | 52,952 | 52,393 | 52,426 | 50,097 |
| Oklahoma | 57,591 | NA | 49,269 | 45,026 | 41,788 | 40,180 |
| South Carolina | 62,511 | 60,475 | 45,441 | 48,168 | 45,725 | 45,884 |
| Tennessee | 60,772 | 52,726 | 47,847 | 48,154 | 47,180 | NA |
| Texas | 64,578 | 55,432 | 47,349 | 44,405 | 52,346 | 44,882 |
| Virginia | 68,891 | 63,995 | 53,568 | 47,700 | 48,283 | 52,308 |
| West Virginia | 54,604 | NA | 47,316 | NA | NA | 43,093 |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state in at least one of the years.

¹ Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

² SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

³ Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics; and American Association of University Professors.

Table 56
continued

| Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1999-2000 ¹ | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities ² | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 16.7 | 16.7 | 12.2 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 20.1 |
| 25.4 | NA | 19.7 | NA | 14.6 | 11.9 |
| 20.1 | NA | NA | 31.8 | NA | NA |
| 13.4 | 12.8 | 10.6 | NA | NA | NA |
| 24.6 | 39.4 | 20.9 | 25.2 | 18.8 | 31.7 |
| 15.9 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 12.3 | 8.1 | 13.2 |
| 27.7 | 40.6 | 21.8 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 23.4 |
| 15.9 | 15.8 | 19.4 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 18.9 |
| 15.7 | 22.8 | 14.1 | 19.3 | 13.0 | NA |
| 20.9 | NA | 4.9 | 13.5 | 11.3 | 30.3 |
| 19.1 | 10.4 | 15.3 | NA | 16.7 | 16.8 |
| 23.5 | 14.4 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 21.2 | 15.3 |
| 23.0 | NA | 16.0 | 18.3 | 12.8 | 11.8 |
| 21.5 | 22.6 | 14.6 | NA | 15.5 | 18.9 |
| 9.1 | 6.6 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 5.1 | NA |
| 23.5 | 14.2 | 17.8 | 14.1 | 39.5 | 22.3 |
| 22.3 | 24.3 | 17.1 | 13.0 | 16.6 | 25.9 |
| 20.4 | NA | 17.0 | NA | NA | 24.3 |

Table 57
**Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty by Teaching Field
at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities**

| United States, 1999-2000 | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | All | Percent Increase ² , 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities ³ | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Humanities | \$51,399 | 17.3 | \$55,660 | \$50,104 | \$49,179 | \$48,885 | \$46,404 | \$45,160 |
| Foreign Languages | 51,498 | 16.2 | 54,894 | 48,226 | 48,932 | 47,510 | 44,581 | 44,331 |
| Letters | 51,149 | 17.6 | 57,052 | 49,788 | 48,178 | 48,531 | 46,843 | 44,640 |
| Philosophy and Religion | 55,722 | 16.6 | 58,981 | 55,348 | 53,047 | 53,467 | 52,987 | 48,875 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 50,796 | 17.7 | 54,382 | 50,114 | 49,381 | 48,951 | 45,655 | 45,499 |
| Social and Behavioral Sciences | 58,236 | 17.8 | 65,330 | 57,618 | 53,614 | 51,987 | 50,266 | 48,948 |
| Area and Ethnic Studies | 58,431 | 16.9 | 59,047 | 56,524 | 59,749 | 55,079 | 52,103 | 47,488 |
| Home Economics | 54,295 | 19.9 | 58,283 | 48,732 | 49,710 | 44,250 | 42,740 | 42,608 |
| Protective Services | 51,628 | 16.6 | 60,641 | 50,153 | 51,125 | 48,731 | 52,489 | 43,045 |
| Psychology | 58,899 | 18.8 | 68,092 | 60,168 | 53,803 | 52,484 | 50,282 | 49,583 |
| Public Administration and Services | NA | NA | 74,804 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Social Sciences and History | 59,154 | 18.4 | 66,665 | 58,690 | 54,001 | 52,725 | 50,581 | 49,499 |
| Social Work | 54,235 | 9.2 | 60,646 | 53,765 | 52,056 | 49,917 | 47,306 | 48,410 |
| Sciences and Technologies | 64,980 | 18.6 | 72,404 | 63,210 | 56,097 | 54,035 | 51,236 | 48,229 |
| Agribusiness and Agriculture Production | 62,763 | 19.4 | 67,548 | 65,274 | 52,072 | 54,925 | 44,220 | 40,758 |
| Agricultural Sciences | NA | NA | 63,596 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Architecture and Environmental Design | 59,280 | 20.4 | 60,516 | 56,348 | 53,718 | 61,490 | 51,741 | 65,368 |
| Computer and Information Sciences | 66,725 | 19.3 | 78,331 | 73,310 | 62,313 | 57,693 | 54,656 | 50,895 |
| Engineering | 76,647 | 19.9 | 81,465 | 69,373 | 65,877 | 63,106 | 58,662 | 49,766 |
| Engineering-Related Technologies | 53,123 | 16.8 | 57,410 | 54,056 | 54,507 | 51,282 | 46,447 | 46,694 |
| Life Sciences | 60,427 | 15.6 | 67,970 | 57,593 | 53,347 | 51,459 | 49,390 | 48,060 |
| Mathematics | 59,152 | 19.0 | 68,464 | 58,536 | 53,235 | 51,075 | 49,454 | 46,460 |
| Physical Sciences | 64,096 | 16.8 | 73,926 | 61,476 | 54,615 | 54,035 | 50,948 | 49,173 |
| Business Management and Administrative Services | 73,484 | 23.0 | 89,121 | 74,220 | 67,198 | 62,251 | 57,656 | 53,170 |
| Education | 52,980 | 16.2 | 58,335 | 51,592 | 51,118 | 51,301 | 46,778 | 43,342 |
| Nursing | 49,513 | 20.5 | 54,367 | 51,412 | 48,435 | 47,511 | 45,684 | 42,995 |
| Selected Other | | | | | | | | |
| Communications | 51,350 | 17.3 | 56,702 | 50,610 | 48,662 | 47,963 | 45,051 | 46,432 |
| Law | NA | NA | 108,276 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Library and Archival Sciences | 52,017 | 22.2 | 64,034 | 46,713 | 48,410 | 47,871 | 37,527 | 37,741 |
| Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies | 59,763 | 25.1 | 66,442 | 53,768 | 55,817 | 60,695 | 46,540 | 49,913 |

"NA" indicates not applicable. Data available for only one type of four-year college.

"—" indicates data not available. There were too few faculty reported for that teaching field this year.

¹ Delaware is included in figures for 1999-2000 but is not included in figures for 1994-95.

² Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Table 57
continued

| SREB States, 1999-2000 ¹ | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| All | Percent Increase ² , 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities ³ | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| \$47,467 | 18.1 | \$51,053 | \$47,751 | \$45,041 | \$43,749 | \$42,940 | \$44,733 |
| 46,426 | 13.9 | 48,835 | 46,002 | 43,688 | 42,621 | 40,020 | 43,299 |
| 46,262 | 18.0 | 50,815 | 45,439 | 43,651 | 43,140 | 43,028 | 44,655 |
| 52,616 | 18.3 | 55,009 | 53,248 | 49,559 | 48,412 | 46,762 | 48,626 |
| 48,101 | 20.0 | 51,716 | 49,220 | 45,967 | 44,237 | 43,332 | 44,789 |
| 54,797 | 18.9 | 61,207 | 57,036 | 49,644 | 47,042 | 46,845 | 47,184 |
| 58,319 | 18.8 | 59,576 | 60,954 | 50,156 | 53,016 | 60,609 | 29,440 |
| 53,544 | 24.1 | 57,404 | 53,689 | 46,862 | 41,861 | 43,734 | 39,919 |
| 47,387 | 16.2 | 56,267 | 48,620 | 48,077 | 42,346 | 43,779 | 40,828 |
| 55,238 | 21.1 | 62,784 | 59,211 | 50,596 | 46,616 | 46,244 | 47,680 |
| NA | NA | 72,341 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55,515 | 19.1 | 62,111 | 57,576 | 50,081 | 47,671 | 47,691 | 48,571 |
| 50,866 | 6.2 | 53,763 | 54,204 | 46,025 | 48,450 | 43,972 | 41,088 |
| 61,737 | 20.1 | 68,014 | 63,456 | 51,889 | 49,035 | 46,919 | 47,913 |
| 58,664 | 17.9 | 64,665 | 60,753 | 48,490 | 46,233 | 45,294 | 47,447 |
| NA | NA | 60,742 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 57,605 | 21.6 | 58,665 | 56,224 | 50,487 | — | — | — |
| 65,423 | 21.5 | 75,378 | 74,396 | 57,726 | 54,109 | 52,694 | 48,568 |
| 73,697 | 21.1 | 77,131 | 70,517 | 61,196 | 58,207 | 50,273 | 54,117 |
| 52,076 | 20.8 | 57,890 | 55,376 | 52,582 | 43,476 | 46,324 | 44,537 |
| 56,946 | 16.8 | 63,385 | 58,452 | 49,851 | 47,503 | 46,094 | 48,367 |
| 54,815 | 20.6 | 63,349 | 57,168 | 48,016 | 45,822 | 44,948 | 46,779 |
| 60,212 | 17.1 | 68,541 | 59,173 | 51,061 | 49,498 | 47,275 | 48,579 |
| 71,752 | 23.1 | 85,547 | 74,335 | 64,062 | 59,935 | 57,718 | 54,012 |
| 50,997 | 18.2 | 55,980 | 51,919 | 48,208 | 47,363 | 44,806 | 42,994 |
| 47,431 | 22.0 | 54,811 | 51,686 | 46,437 | 43,421 | 43,845 | 42,190 |
| 49,060 | 17.5 | 54,429 | 50,063 | 46,055 | 42,853 | 40,554 | 44,334 |
| NA | NA | 103,970 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 47,681 | 16.1 | 59,939 | 43,560 | 42,495 | 43,882 | 32,268 | 38,545 |
| 58,942 | 14.8 | 65,546 | 54,367 | 57,638 | 55,420 | 50,350 | 39,037 |

¹ SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Sources: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources, © 2000, reprinted by permission.

Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University, annual national faculty salary survey by discipline and rank in public and private four-year colleges and universities (Stillwater, Okla.: 2000), unpublished data.

Table 58
Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty
by Type of Public Two-Year Colleges¹

| | Average Salary (all ranks), 1999-2000 | | Percent Change | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------|----------------------|------|----------------------|-------|
| | | | 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | | 1998-99 to 1999-2000 | |
| | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| United States | \$46,060 | \$42,625 | 13.7 | 12.4 | 2.8 | 7.1 |
| SREB states | 40,661 | 38,208 | 17.9 | 24.8 | 4.8 | -2.5 |
| Alabama | 42,921 | 47,221 | 13.1 | 23.5 | 0.7 | 3.5 |
| Arkansas | 34,535 | — | 15.7 | — | 0.8 | — |
| Delaware | 47,954 | NA | 13.7 | NA | 3.5 | NA |
| Florida | 41,455 | — | 13.7 | — | 3.3 | — |
| Georgia | 44,281 | 40,378 | 26.2 | 17.7 | 5.1 | 0.5 |
| Kentucky | 40,369 | 32,955 | 25.1 | 18.8 | 2.7 | — |
| Louisiana² | 36,804 | — | 18.9 | — | 9.8 | — |
| Maryland | 49,845 | NA | 17.0 | NA | 1.9 | NA |
| Mississippi | 41,387 | NA | 28.6 | NA | 9.3 | NA |
| North Carolina | 34,527 | NA | 18.1 | NA | 4.5 | NA |
| Oklahoma | 38,250 | — | 18.2 | — | 1.8 | — |
| South Carolina | 36,959 | NA | 21.1 | NA | 5.4 | NA |
| Tennessee | 37,102 | 26,272 | 4.5 | 13.7 | 2.5 | -14.3 |
| Texas | 42,083 | NA | 20.3 | NA | 5.9 | NA |
| Virginia | 43,959 | NA | 19.7 | NA | 3.7 | NA |
| West Virginia | 39,986 | — | 24.6 | — | 4.4 | — |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state in at least one of the years.

"—" indicates data not available.

¹ SREB classifies two-year colleges into two categories. Two-Year 1 colleges award associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses, but some certificates and diplomas also may be awarded. Two-Year 2 colleges award vocational/technical certificates and diplomas, but some vocational/technical associate's degrees also may be awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

² Louisiana increases are greater than they appear here because reporting changes in the state went into effect in 1997-98.

³ The Consumer Price Index (academic year, not calendar year) increased 11.6 percent from 1994-95 to 1999-2000 and 2.1 percent from 1998-99 to 1999-2000.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics; and American Association of University Professors.

Table 58
continued

| Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change ³ | | | | Percent of U.S. Average | | | |
|--|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | | 1998-99 to 1999-2000 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1994-95 | 1999-2000 | 1994-95 | 1999-2000 |
| 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 5.7 | 11.9 | 2.7 | -4.5 | 85.1 | 88.3 | 80.7 | 89.6 |
| 1.4 | 10.7 | -1.3 | 1.4 | 93.6 | 93.2 | 100.9 | 110.8 |
| 3.7 | — | -1.3 | — | 73.6 | 75.0 | — | — |
| 1.9 | NA | 1.4 | NA | 104.1 | 104.1 | NA | NA |
| 1.9 | — | 1.2 | — | 90.0 | 90.0 | — | — |
| 13.1 | 5.5 | 2.9 | -1.5 | 86.6 | 96.1 | 90.5 | 94.7 |
| 12.2 | 6.5 | 0.6 | — | 79.6 | 87.6 | 73.2 | 77.3 |
| 6.6 | — | 7.5 | — | 76.4 | 79.9 | 70.0 | — |
| 4.9 | NA | -0.2 | NA | 105.1 | 108.2 | NA | NA |
| 15.3 | NA | 7.1 | NA | 79.4 | 89.9 | NA | NA |
| 5.9 | NA | 2.4 | NA | 72.1 | 75.0 | NA | NA |
| 5.9 | — | -0.3 | — | 79.9 | 83.0 | — | — |
| 8.6 | NA | 3.3 | NA | 75.3 | 80.2 | NA | NA |
| -6.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | -16.0 | 87.6 | 80.6 | 61.0 | 61.6 |
| 7.9 | NA | 3.7 | NA | 86.3 | 91.4 | NA | NA |
| 7.3 | NA | 1.6 | NA | 90.7 | 95.4 | NA | NA |
| 11.7 | — | 2.3 | — | 79.2 | 86.8 | — | — |

Table 59
Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Administrators
at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

| United States, 1999-2000 | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Percent Increase ² , 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities ³ | | | | | |
| All | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Executive | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Executive Officer/ Single Institution | \$163,004 | 32.4 | \$227,001 | \$195,308 | \$164,887 | \$143,715 | \$130,781 | \$126,527 |
| Administrative and Academic Support | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Academic Officer | 92,831 | 22.8 | 126,660 | 106,181 | 89,115 | 80,530 | 73,603 | 70,717 |
| Chief Budgeting Officer | 129,213 | 22.7 | 181,344 | 154,547 | 124,933 | 114,051 | 102,915 | 95,603 |
| Chief Business Officer | 77,201 | 22.8 | 101,616 | 83,687 | 70,231 | 61,184 | 61,169 | 62,512 |
| Chief Development Officer | 116,408 | 24.8 | 161,058 | 139,480 | 115,333 | 106,793 | 90,405 | 87,824 |
| Chief Information Systems Officer | 103,400 | 25.7 | 148,322 | 121,672 | 100,233 | 86,699 | 77,926 | 75,774 |
| Chief Personnel/ Human Relations Officer | 95,564 | 28.5 | 141,877 | 111,599 | 89,779 | 83,815 | 73,115 | 70,359 |
| Chief Planning Officer | 76,734 | 20.5 | 104,685 | 83,739 | 74,306 | 68,998 | 61,329 | 54,413 |
| Chief Public Relations Officer | 94,772 | 18.6 | 102,490 | 104,415 | 95,735 | 79,019 | 93,649 | — |
| Director of Academic Computing | 75,156 | 16.1 | 104,755 | 95,125 | 70,554 | 63,212 | 57,302 | 51,159 |
| Director of Administrative Computing | 78,070 | 16.7 | 110,802 | 80,574 | 72,346 | 63,881 | 62,422 | 59,435 |
| Director of Institutional Research | 77,352 | 23.2 | 103,383 | 84,368 | 72,918 | 65,023 | 60,668 | 60,609 |
| Director of Library Services | 68,898 | 19.0 | 85,746 | 76,054 | 68,130 | 62,652 | 56,619 | 58,325 |
| | 87,953 | 21.2 | 126,078 | 103,443 | 87,462 | 74,305 | 67,847 | 58,332 |
| Academic | | | | | | | | |
| Dean, Agriculture | 113,168 | 24.6 | 144,342 | 121,542 | 103,131 | 92,644 | 85,383 | 75,785 |
| Dean, Architecture | 139,000 | 28.5 | 152,007 | 123,226 | — | — | 84,341 | — |
| Dean, Arts and Letters | 126,956 | 25.3 | 129,483 | 117,690 | — | — | — | — |
| Dean, Arts and Sciences | 101,188 | 21.3 | 137,008 | 115,907 | 102,321 | 86,714 | 79,048 | 78,528 |
| Dean, Business | 115,244 | 26.1 | 158,141 | 128,421 | 105,913 | 98,073 | 88,813 | 78,710 |
| Dean, Communications | 124,333 | 26.0 | 182,466 | 140,186 | 113,238 | 103,962 | 89,212 | 81,989 |
| Dean, Continuing Education | 112,947 | 24.1 | 125,267 | 124,624 | 92,068 | 74,451 | — | — |
| Dean, Education | 99,657 | 28.7 | 122,188 | 104,525 | 91,828 | 84,892 | 82,525 | 78,682 |
| Dean, Engineering | 103,687 | 21.6 | 134,148 | 115,484 | 101,398 | 90,528 | 84,052 | 74,136 |
| Dean, Fine Arts | 146,351 | 25.9 | 171,956 | 140,874 | 124,480 | 111,996 | 102,716 | — |
| Dean, Graduate Programs | 103,821 | 25.0 | 126,646 | 106,825 | 102,526 | 85,314 | — | 70,262 |
| Dean, Home Economics | 102,958 | 20.1 | 132,492 | 108,987 | 94,584 | 85,623 | 85,510 | 57,735 |
| Dean, Humanities | 122,301 | 33.5 | 127,417 | 102,858 | — | — | — | — |
| Dean, Library and Information Sciences | 103,488 | 21.6 | 131,517 | 111,210 | 98,135 | 96,373 | 78,721 | 74,835 |
| Dean, Mathematics | 102,726 | 20.9 | 126,620 | 107,533 | 94,660 | 80,809 | 84,992 | 66,444 |
| Dean, Music | 80,071 | 11.1 | — | — | 94,740 | 77,054 | — | 63,346 |
| Dean, Sciences | 112,760 | 27.2 | 131,786 | 101,695 | 84,557 | — | — | — |
| Dean, Social Sciences | 109,486 | 23.5 | 155,305 | 137,027 | 106,924 | 89,492 | 79,210 | 75,506 |
| Dean, Social Work | 102,592 | 17.9 | 138,023 | 112,263 | 102,996 | 82,716 | 74,664 | 76,221 |
| Dean, Undergraduate Programs | 118,014 | 24.8 | 130,063 | 115,065 | 87,996 | 87,670 | — | — |
| | 98,658 | 19.7 | 112,779 | 89,980 | 95,374 | — | 73,495 | — |
| Student Services | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Admissions Officer | 74,771 | 20.0 | 96,107 | 82,075 | 75,116 | 68,849 | 61,970 | 59,615 |
| Chief Student Affairs Officer | 67,154 | 20.8 | 84,445 | 71,570 | 66,838 | 61,907 | 56,971 | 55,884 |
| Director, Student Financial Aid | 102,519 | 21.2 | 135,181 | 113,964 | 103,363 | 94,400 | 83,661 | 77,548 |
| Registrar | 62,562 | 19.4 | 79,158 | 67,508 | 63,432 | 57,578 | 52,552 | 51,040 |
| | 64,007 | 16.3 | 82,266 | 70,750 | 63,844 | 59,672 | 53,572 | 51,009 |

— indicates data not available. There were too few administrators reported for that position this year.

¹ Delaware is included in figures for 1999-2000 but is not included in figures for 1994-95.

² Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Table 59
continued

| SREB States, 1999-2000 ¹ | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| All | Percent Increase ² , 1994-95 to 1999-2000 | SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities ³ | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| \$173,381 | 43.0 | \$240,528 | \$210,972 | \$165,312 | \$145,607 | \$139,362 | \$133,875 |
| 90,348 | 26.6 | 122,606 | 109,594 | 83,167 | 75,353 | 69,629 | 68,280 |
| 132,286 | 28.5 | 188,646 | 169,066 | 119,304 | 110,121 | 100,254 | 99,323 |
| 71,088 | 24.0 | 93,297 | 82,222 | 63,026 | 56,642 | 56,675 | 48,817 |
| 117,888 | 30.7 | 160,799 | 152,372 | 112,999 | 102,045 | 89,153 | 86,563 |
| 100,689 | 28.0 | 141,479 | 124,769 | 91,644 | 77,354 | 76,680 | 77,919 |
| 94,338 | 35.3 | 136,711 | 118,973 | 83,831 | 74,883 | 68,109 | 70,941 |
| 73,075 | 27.9 | 98,449 | 84,812 | 67,176 | 64,018 | 49,851 | 53,559 |
| 89,163 | 12.8 | — | 103,951 | 90,597 | 71,149 | — | — |
| 71,418 | 23.2 | 93,059 | 101,390 | 66,599 | 58,248 | 49,183 | 49,366 |
| 74,991 | 20.8 | 109,741 | 86,784 | 65,773 | 59,165 | 62,237 | 50,720 |
| 74,423 | 25.2 | 98,528 | 84,154 | 68,806 | 56,123 | 59,836 | 59,528 |
| 65,636 | 20.7 | 81,498 | 76,537 | 61,386 | 58,203 | 52,645 | 58,109 |
| 84,618 | 26.9 | 120,667 | 103,718 | 80,033 | 69,693 | 64,722 | 56,376 |
| 112,411 | 29.8 | 142,421 | 126,198 | 98,940 | 87,242 | 82,897 | 71,714 |
| 154,332 | 52.1 | 154,332 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 126,066 | 27.1 | 126,897 | 123,239 | — | — | — | — |
| 86,913 | 14.5 | — | 111,682 | 92,652 | 72,768 | 76,602 | 71,030 |
| 115,978 | 31.3 | 152,477 | 133,353 | 102,901 | 92,490 | 85,363 | — |
| 121,299 | 26.3 | 172,801 | 151,997 | 109,465 | 97,897 | 88,103 | 73,992 |
| 122,275 | 38.8 | 135,630 | — | 85,548 | — | — | — |
| 97,619 | 33.3 | 115,347 | 108,746 | 84,229 | 78,407 | — | — |
| 101,506 | 24.6 | 131,958 | 119,399 | 97,054 | 87,733 | 81,595 | 68,981 |
| 148,317 | 31.9 | 167,743 | 152,685 | 121,887 | 92,554 | — | — |
| 98,247 | 28.4 | 122,709 | 107,594 | 97,516 | 81,212 | — | — |
| 101,350 | 24.3 | 134,163 | 109,733 | 92,293 | 82,704 | 75,318 | — |
| 127,778 | 47.9 | 127,778 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 87,058 | 12.5 | — | — | 87,058 | — | — | — |
| 102,042 | 22.7 | 119,440 | 106,166 | 85,582 | 75,230 | — | — |
| 81,962 | 19.8 | — | — | 92,241 | 71,682 | — | — |
| 97,549 | 21.9 | — | 97,549 | — | — | — | — |
| 111,885 | 29.5 | 158,737 | 136,011 | 98,914 | 86,227 | 79,305 | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 124,083 | 41.3 | 126,094 | 119,056 | — | — | — | — |
| 102,587 | 33.6 | 114,145 | 89,103 | — | — | — | — |
| 72,578 | 25.0 | 91,721 | 82,888 | 69,806 | 64,070 | 59,002 | 59,119 |
| 64,506 | 28.2 | 80,500 | 70,908 | 62,237 | 55,335 | 53,343 | 58,133 |
| 101,942 | 27.5 | 132,918 | 119,672 | 97,442 | 88,864 | 83,730 | 75,493 |
| 59,335 | 25.5 | 74,160 | 69,044 | 57,746 | 52,370 | 48,520 | 49,024 |
| 61,507 | 18.5 | 76,326 | 68,882 | 59,016 | 54,376 | 49,858 | 51,678 |

¹SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded.

See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Source: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources, © 2000, reprinted by permission.

Table 60
Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group
at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities¹

| | Number, 1997-98 | | | | Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1997-98 | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|
| | Total | Women | Blacks | Hispanics | Total | Women | Blacks | Hispanics |
| United States | 275,257 | 90,198 | 13,371 | 6,718 | 5.8 | 21.7 | 9.2 | NA |
| SREB states | 95,190 | 31,743 | 7,576 | 2,047 | 8.4 | 24.2 | 12.2 | NA |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 34.6 | 35.2 | 56.7 | 30.5 | | | | |
| Alabama | 6,349 | 2,053 | 506 | 79 | 2.2 | 12.4 | 18.5 | NA |
| Arkansas | 2,967 | 1,101 | 212 | 22 | 5.8 | 24.1 | 2.4 | NA |
| Delaware | 1,109 | 356 | 106 | 17 | 11.7 | 13.4 | 71.0 | NA |
| Florida | 9,607 | 3,083 | 741 | 373 | 15.6 | 40.8 | 42.5 | 42.9 |
| Georgia | 7,299 | 2,671 | 569 | 65 | 35.6 | 56.1 | 33.9 | NA |
| Kentucky | 5,426 | 1,811 | 256 | 54 | 3.9 | 18.5 | 69.5 | NA |
| Louisiana | 5,922 | 2,304 | 829 | 76 | 5.6 | 17.5 | 9.8 | NA |
| Maryland | 4,706 | 1,493 | 596 | 69 | 4.4 | 11.6 | 6.0 | NA |
| Mississippi | 2,966 | 1,012 | 501 | 22 | 7.7 | 22.5 | 20.4 | NA |
| North Carolina | 8,662 | 2,845 | 947 | 102 | 7.9 | 24.7 | 10.4 | NA |
| Oklahoma | 3,718 | 1,141 | 128 | 55 | 4.2 | 10.7 | NA | NA |
| South Carolina | 4,246 | 1,382 | 312 | 40 | 0.5 | 10.0 | -2.2 | NA |
| Tennessee | 5,560 | 1,854 | 363 | 74 | 5.7 | 16.7 | -5.7 | NA |
| Texas | 14,682 | 4,846 | 722 | 859 | 6.2 | 25.4 | -12.2 | 42.2 |
| Virginia | 8,851 | 2,736 | 704 | 105 | 6.7 | 32.6 | 12.3 | NA |
| West Virginia | 3,120 | 1,055 | 84 | 35 | 9.6 | 18.5 | NA | NA |

"NA" indicates not shown because the group represents less than 4 percent of the total.

* Indicates less than 1 percent.

¹ Figures include instruction, research and public service faculty.

² Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

³ "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

Table 60
continued

| Percent of Total | | | | | | Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs ³ | |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|---|---------|
| Women | | Blacks ² | | Hispanics ² | | | |
| 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 |
| 28.5 | 32.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 40.0 | 37.0 |
| 29.1 | 33.3 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 62.3 | 56.8 |
| 29.4 | 32.3 | 6.9 | 8.0 | * | 1.3 | 63.0 | 54.2 |
| 31.6 | 37.1 | 7.4 | 7.3 | * | * | 55.6 | 55.7 |
| 31.6 | 32.1 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 48.4 | 73.6 |
| 26.4 | 32.1 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 44.0 | 39.0 |
| 31.8 | 36.6 | 7.9 | 8.0 | * | * | 49.2 | 36.4 |
| 29.3 | 33.4 | 2.9 | 4.8 | * | 1.0 | 19.9 | 16.4 |
| 35.0 | 38.9 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 79.6 | 80.9 |
| 29.7 | 31.7 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 69.4 | 66.8 |
| 30.0 | 34.1 | 15.1 | 17.2 | * | * | 83.4 | 80.6 |
| 28.4 | 32.8 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 72.0 | 70.7 |
| 28.9 | 30.7 | 4.0 | 3.6 | * | 1.5 | 45.8 | 50.8 |
| 29.7 | 32.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | * | * | 54.2 | 49.0 |
| 30.2 | 33.3 | 7.3 | 6.6 | * | 1.3 | 40.0 | 38.3 |
| 27.9 | 33.0 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 72.1 | 56.2 |
| 24.9 | 30.9 | 7.6 | 8.2 | * | 1.2 | 57.4 | 52.4 |
| 31.3 | 33.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | * | 1.1 | 32.4 | 20.2 |

Table 61

**Percent Distribution of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Rank
at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities**

| | | | 1999-2000 | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| | Professor | Associate Professor | Assistant Professor | Instructor | All Other ¹ |
| United States | 37.5 | 27.6 | 24.7 | 5.5 | 4.7 |
| SREB states | 32.7 | 27.9 | 26.3 | 8.0 | 5.2 |
| Alabama | 29.8 | 30.1 | 27.2 | 11.6 | 1.3 |
| Arkansas | 30.8 | 25.8 | 26.7 | 15.7 | 1.0 |
| Delaware | 34.4 | 34.5 | 23.3 | 7.0 | 0.7 |
| Florida | 34.1 | 29.8 | 26.2 | 8.6 | 1.4 |
| Georgia | 29.6 | 29.2 | 33.3 | 7.1 | 0.8 |
| Kentucky | 33.8 | 29.8 | 27.5 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| Louisiana | 28.5 | 23.5 | 27.6 | 19.9 | 0.4 |
| Maryland | 32.8 | 26.4 | 25.3 | 3.8 | 11.8 |
| Mississippi | 29.8 | 24.8 | 30.4 | 13.2 | 1.8 |
| North Carolina | 32.2 | 27.9 | 21.4 | 1.1 | 17.5 |
| Oklahoma | 31.4 | 25.3 | 30.2 | 13.1 | * |
| South Carolina | 35.2 | 29.3 | 24.2 | 8.6 | 2.7 |
| Tennessee | 37.4 | 27.9 | 25.7 | 8.5 | 0.5 |
| Texas | 33.2 | 25.8 | 24.3 | 4.9 | 11.7 |
| Virginia | 35.1 | 30.7 | 24.6 | 7.0 | 2.6 |
| West Virginia | 34.7 | 29.7 | 28.5 | 6.1 | 0.9 |

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹ "All Other" includes lecturers and unranked faculty.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics; and American Association of University Professors.

Table 61
continued

| 1994-95 | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Professor | Associate Professor | Assistant Professor | Instructor | All Other ¹ |
| 38.2 | 28.1 | 25.1 | 5.1 | 3.5 |
| 33.8 | 28.3 | 27.0 | 7.3 | 3.7 |
| 29.2 | 28.8 | 31.3 | 9.5 | 1.3 |
| 31.2 | 25.6 | 26.9 | 14.7 | 1.7 |
| 32.3 | 33.1 | 24.8 | 8.9 | 0.8 |
| 37.8 | 31.5 | 23.8 | 5.6 | 1.2 |
| 32.6 | 29.9 | 30.1 | 7.5 | * |
| 36.3 | 29.8 | 27.4 | 3.7 | 2.7 |
| 29.1 | 24.4 | 32.7 | 13.8 | * |
| 31.9 | 29.0 | 25.3 | 7.5 | 6.4 |
| 32.7 | 25.4 | 29.0 | 12.9 | * |
| 32.0 | 28.1 | 23.4 | 1.7 | 14.9 |
| 31.6 | 24.3 | 31.8 | 12.3 | * |
| 35.2 | 29.2 | 24.2 | 8.3 | 3.0 |
| 38.5 | 25.6 | 27.9 | 7.8 | 0.2 |
| 34.7 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 5.2 | 7.5 |
| 35.8 | 32.9 | 23.8 | 6.0 | 1.5 |
| 34.3 | 28.7 | 28.1 | 7.5 | 1.4 |

Table 62

**Estimated Percent Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Teaching Field
at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities**

| | | Percent of Total Faculty, United States, 1999-2000 SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges ¹ | | | | | |
|--|------|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| | All | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Humanities | 20.6 | 18.7 | 20.7 | 22.1 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 23.7 |
| Foreign Languages | 3.8 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Letters | 7.0 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| Philosophy and Religion | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Visual and Performing Arts | 8.3 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 8.9 |
| Social and Behavioral Sciences | 19.6 | 18.4 | 19.3 | 21.7 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 20.2 |
| Area and Ethnic Studies | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Home Economics | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Protective Services | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Psychology | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Public Administration and Services | NA | 0.3 | * | * | * | * | * |
| Social Sciences and History | 11.6 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 12.5 |
| Social Work | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Sciences and Technologies | 32.5 | 42.3 | 36.1 | 24.6 | 26.7 | 28.2 | 27.5 |
| Agribusiness and Agriculture Production | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Agricultural Sciences | NA | 4.4 | * | * | * | * | * |
| Architecture and Environmental Design | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | * |
| Computer and Information Sciences | 2.5 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Engineering | 7.3 | 11.8 | 9.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 |
| Engineering-Related Technologies | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| Life Sciences | 6.3 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| Mathematics | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.0 |
| Physical Sciences | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Business Management and Administrative Services | 8.9 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 11.8 |
| Education | 9.8 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 9.7 |
| Nursing | 2.8 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| Selected Other | | | | | | | |
| Communications | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Law | NA | 2.0 | * | * | * | * | * |
| Library and Archival Sciences | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

"NA" indicates not applicable. Data available for only one type of four-year college.

¹ SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

Table 62
continued

| Percent of Total Faculty, SREB States, 1999-2000 | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges ¹ | | | | | | |
| All | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 19.8 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 21.7 | 22.5 | 21.8 | 23.0 |
| 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| 7.2 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 10.3 |
| 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| 7.8 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 7.8 |
| 17.9 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 20.1 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 19.0 |
| 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | * | * |
| 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.9 |
| 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| NA | 0.3 | * | * | * | * | * |
| 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 12.0 |
| 1.3 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| 32.5 | 42.4 | 37.7 | 24.9 | 26.5 | 25.4 | 27.2 |
| 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| NA | 5.3 | * | * | * | * | * |
| 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | * | * | * |
| 2.9 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| 7.4 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| 10.0 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 11.1 |
| 10.4 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 13.9 | 11.0 |
| 3.1 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| NA | 2.2 | * | * | * | * | * |
| 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | * |

Sources: College and University Professional Association for Human Resources, © 2000, reprinted by permission.

Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University, annual national faculty salary survey by discipline and rank in public and private four-year colleges and universities (Stillwater, Okla.: 2000), unpublished data.

Table 63
Full-Time Administrators by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group
at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

| | Number, 1997-98 | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | Total | Women | Blacks | Hispanics |
| United States | 58,090 | 23,945 | 5,662 | 1,556 |
| SREB states | 24,003 | 9,646 | 3,088 | 636 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 41.3 | 40.3 | 54.5 | 40.9 |
| Alabama | 1,226 | 432 | 118 | 5 |
| Arkansas | 998 | 518 | 118 | 3 |
| Delaware | 413 | 171 | 73 | 1 |
| Florida | 2,210 | 877 | 352 | 123 |
| Georgia | 2,835 | 1,125 | 432 | 7 |
| Kentucky | 981 | 367 | 84 | 4 |
| Louisiana | 2,018 | 859 | 377 | 20 |
| Maryland | 992 | 402 | 224 | 4 |
| Mississippi | 656 | 297 | 176 | 3 |
| North Carolina | 1,954 | 741 | 312 | 9 |
| Oklahoma | 864 | 321 | 68 | 13 |
| South Carolina | 730 | 221 | 65 | 4 |
| Tennessee | 1,190 | 438 | 116 | 2 |
| Texas | 3,938 | 1,547 | 250 | 423 |
| Virginia | 2,401 | 1,141 | 287 | 11 |
| West Virginia | 597 | 189 | 36 | 4 |

* Indicates less than 1 percent.

¹ Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

² "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

Table 63
continued

| Percent of Total | | | | | | Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs ² | |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|--|---------|
| Women | | Blacks ¹ | | Hispanics ¹ | | | |
| 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 |
| 36.3 | 41.2 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 26.8 | 31.8 |
| 34.7 | 40.2 | 10.8 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 51.8 | 49.8 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 29.7 | 35.2 | 9.2 | 9.6 | * | * | 60.2 | 41.5 |
| 36.0 | 51.9 | 10.4 | 11.9 | * | * | 60.0 | 34.7 |
| 34.5 | 41.4 | 9.1 | 17.7 | * | * | 21.9 | 52.1 |
| 33.1 | 39.7 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 48.6 | 57.4 |
| 31.2 | 39.7 | 11.7 | 15.3 | * | * | 48.3 | 39.1 |
| 30.6 | 37.4 | 6.8 | 8.6 | * | * | 35.2 | 35.7 |
| 36.4 | 42.6 | 15.8 | 18.8 | * | * | 62.2 | 59.9 |
| 34.9 | 40.5 | 25.0 | 22.6 | * | * | 70.7 | 62.9 |
| 38.1 | 45.3 | 19.6 | 26.8 | * | * | 81.6 | 81.8 |
| 33.1 | 37.9 | 15.3 | 16.0 | * | * | 62.1 | 61.5 |
| 39.0 | 37.2 | 5.4 | 7.9 | * | 1.5 | 32.8 | 38.2 |
| 24.5 | 30.3 | 7.1 | 8.9 | * | * | 43.9 | 40.0 |
| 31.6 | 36.8 | 10.2 | 9.7 | * | * | 22.9 | 25.0 |
| 38.2 | 39.3 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 30.5 | 42.8 |
| 38.8 | 47.5 | 11.2 | 12.0 | * | * | 40.5 | 37.3 |
| 39.2 | 31.7 | 4.7 | 6.0 | * | * | 25.0 | 27.8 |

Table 64
Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group
at Public Two-Year Colleges¹

| | Number, 1997-98 | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | Total | Women | Blacks | Hispanics |
| United States | 98,494 | 46,852 | 5,991 | 3,701 |
| SREB states | 35,075 | 17,703 | 3,005 | 1,221 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 35.6 | 37.8 | 50.2 | 33.0 |
| Alabama | 1,741 | 887 | 307 | 6 |
| Arkansas | 946 | 499 | 46 | 2 |
| Delaware | 295 | 172 | 24 | 4 |
| Florida | 4,569 | 2,251 | 405 | 253 |
| Georgia | 1,985 | 1,068 | 226 | 11 |
| Kentucky | 1,067 | 592 | 53 | 3 |
| Louisiana | 690 | 386 | 115 | 8 |
| Maryland | 1,940 | 964 | 190 | 21 |
| Mississippi | 2,176 | 1,307 | 194 | 1 |
| North Carolina | 4,473 | 2,311 | 410 | 16 |
| Oklahoma | 1,162 | 573 | 39 | 8 |
| South Carolina | 1,667 | 865 | 155 | 3 |
| Tennessee | 1,631 | 834 | 164 | 7 |
| Texas | 8,634 | 4,013 | 530 | 855 |
| Virginia | 1,945 | 905 | 145 | 22 |
| West Virginia | 154 | 76 | 2 | 1 |

* Indicates less than 1 percent.

"—" indicates data not available.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

¹ Figures include instruction, research and public service faculty. Only Two-Year 1 colleges are shown. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

² Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

Table 64
continued

| | | Percent of Total | | | | Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs ³ | |
|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|--|---------|
| Women | | Blacks ² | | Hispanics ² | | | |
| 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 |
| 43.3 | 47.6 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 3.8 | — | 15.8 |
| 48.4 | 50.5 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 8.3 | 18.4 |
| 48.5 | 50.9 | 10.9 | 17.7 | * | * | 23.4 | 51.1 |
| 49.4 | 52.7 | 6.3 | 4.9 | * | * | NA | NA |
| 54.0 | 58.3 | 9.4 | 8.1 | * | 1.4 | NA | NA |
| 45.9 | 49.3 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 4.9 | 6.0 | NA | NA |
| 54.2 | 53.8 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 2.7 | * | — | 42.5 |
| 53.2 | 55.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | * | * | NA | NA |
| 54.9 | 55.9 | 20.4 | 16.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 47.7 | 46.1 |
| 46.9 | 49.7 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | — | 45.3 |
| 57.4 | 60.1 | 11.1 | 8.9 | * | * | 33.0 | 21.1 |
| 47.3 | 51.7 | 8.6 | 9.2 | * | * | — | 5.4 |
| 47.6 | 49.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | * | * | NA | NA |
| 50.4 | 51.9 | 10.8 | 9.3 | * | * | 15.6 | 11.0 |
| 48.6 | 51.1 | 11.6 | 10.1 | * | * | — | 23.2 |
| 47.2 | 46.5 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 7.9 |
| 43.8 | 46.5 | 6.7 | 7.5 | * | 1.1 | NA | NA |
| 47.1 | 49.4 | * | 1.3 | * | * | NA | NA |

³ "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.

FACULTY

Table 65
**Full-Time Administrators by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group
at Public Two-Year Colleges¹**

| | Number, 1997-98 | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|--------|-----------|
| | Total | Women | Blacks | Hispanics |
| United States | 20,534 | 9,280 | 1,983 | 879 |
| SREB states | 5,943 | 2,559 | 745 | 222 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 28.9 | 27.6 | 37.6 | 25.3 |
| Alabama | 285 | 108 | 71 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 260 | 131 | 21 | 0 |
| Delaware | 33 | 16 | 7 | 1 |
| Florida | 624 | 268 | 77 | 32 |
| Georgia | 540 | 262 | 92 | 3 |
| Kentucky | 105 | 43 | 7 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 194 | 68 | 42 | 1 |
| Maryland | 375 | 191 | 50 | 2 |
| Mississippi | 302 | 92 | 39 | 1 |
| North Carolina | 618 | 222 | 73 | 2 |
| Oklahoma | 301 | 119 | 14 | 8 |
| South Carolina | 122 | 50 | 21 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 199 | 87 | 43 | 1 |
| Texas | 1,566 | 735 | 152 | 170 |
| Virginia | 385 | 155 | 34 | 1 |
| West Virginia | 34 | 12 | 2 | 0 |

* Indicates less than 1 percent.

"—" indicates data not available.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

¹ Only Two-Year 1 colleges are shown. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

² Calculated based on the "all races" total that excludes individuals whose race is unknown, including nonresident aliens.

Table 65
continued

| Percent of Total | | | | | | Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs ³ | |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|--|---------|
| Women | | Blacks ² | | Hispanics ² | | | |
| 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 | 1991-92 | 1997-98 |
| 37.0 | 45.2 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 18.5 | 18.1 |
| 34.9 | 43.1 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 17.7 | 19.2 |
| 29.0 | 37.9 | 16.9 | 24.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.9 | 49.3 |
| 35.7 | 50.4 | 9.8 | 8.1 | * | 0.0 | NA | NA |
| 47.1 | 48.5 | 23.5 | 21.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | NA | NA |
| 35.6 | 42.9 | 12.0 | 13.9 | 4.9 | 5.8 | NA | NA |
| 37.2 | 48.5 | 12.0 | 17.1 | 0.0 | * | 28.6 | 26.1 |
| 35.5 | 41.0 | 3.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA | NA |
| 37.2 | 35.1 | 29.8 | 21.8 | 0.0 | * | 57.1 | 45.2 |
| 43.0 | 50.9 | 13.8 | 13.4 | * | * | 46.6 | 48.0 |
| 26.9 | 30.5 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 0.0 | * | 24.2 | 28.2 |
| 31.5 | 35.9 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 0.0 | * | — | 11.0 |
| 37.5 | 39.5 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 2.7 | NA | NA |
| 22.1 | 41.0 | 14.0 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 19.0 |
| 35.4 | 43.7 | 18.5 | 21.6 | * | * | 41.7 | 30.2 |
| 35.6 | 46.9 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| 32.3 | 40.3 | 8.8 | 8.8 | * | * | NA | NA |
| 33.3 | 35.3 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NA | NA |

³ "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

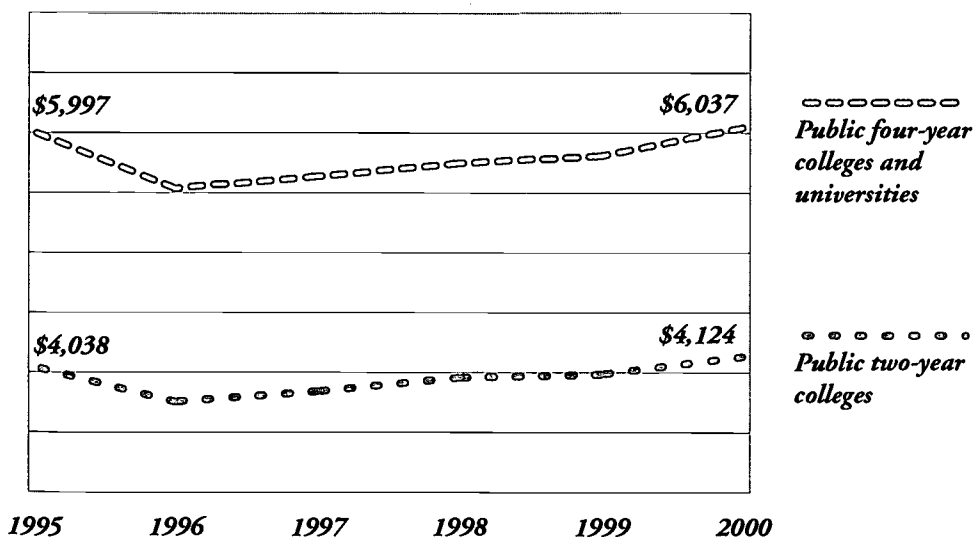
Source: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data sets.



Per-student funding adjusted for inflation

Over the last five years, appropriations of state tax funds for colleges and universities and affiliated agencies rose by 36 percent in the SREB region and by 37 percent nationally. Inflation cut these increases by more than half — to 16 percent regionally and nationally. College enrollments in the SREB region also have been growing, far outpacing the national increase. Taking into account the combined effects of inflation and enrollment growth, per-student appropriations rose just \$40 at public four-year colleges and universities. At public two-year colleges, which receive significant local appropriations in a third of the SREB states, per-student appropriations adjusted for inflation went up just \$86 between 1995 and 2000.

Change in State and Local General Operating Appropriations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student, *SREB States (adjusted for inflation)*

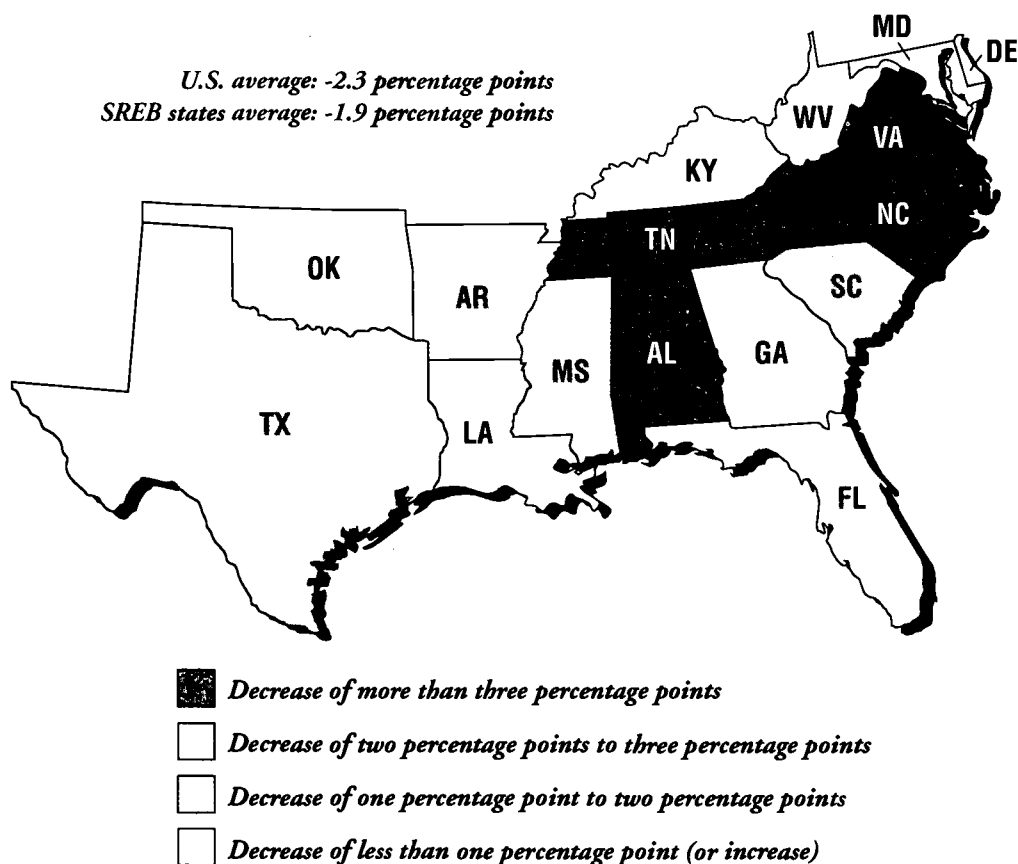


Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

Priority in state budgets

The proportions of state taxes appropriated to colleges and universities and affiliated agencies fell by about two percentage points in the SREB region and nationwide between 1989 and 1999. In the late 1990s, higher education appropriations were 13 percent of state taxes in the SREB states and 11 percent nationally. All SREB states except Louisiana and Oklahoma appropriated smaller proportions of state taxes for higher education and related services in 1999 than they did in 1989.

Change in Percent of State Taxes Appropriated to Higher Education, 1989 to 1999



Sources: Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University and U.S. Bureau of the Census

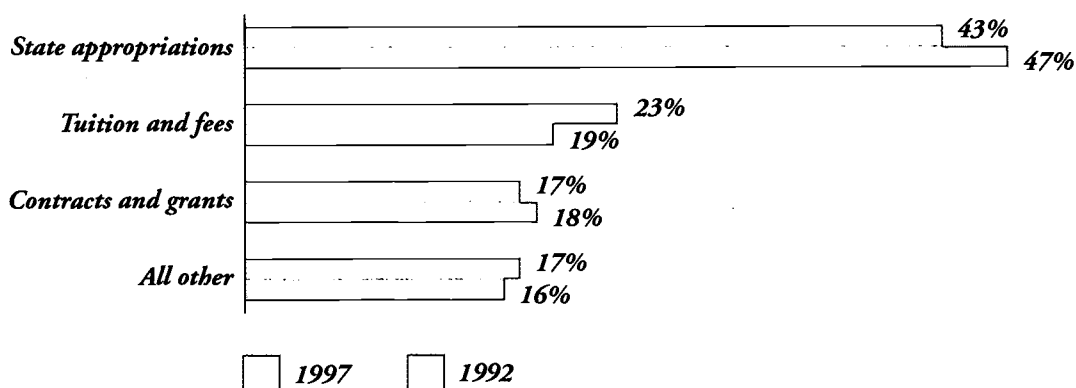
Sources of revenue

Public colleges and universities in the United States are a \$107.3 billion enterprise. In 1997, colleges and universities in the SREB region took in \$36.7 billion — 38 percent more than five years before. Revenues for the region's public two-year colleges and four-year colleges grew at nearly the same rate.

In the late 1990s, state appropriations and tuition and fees together accounted for about two-thirds of the educational and general operating budgets for public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region — about the same as five years earlier. However, dollars taken in from tuition and fees grew much faster than did state appropriations. On average in the SREB region, state appropriations fell from 47 percent to 43 percent of public four-year colleges' revenues. Tuition and fees accounted for 19 percent of revenues in 1992 and 23 percent in 1997 in the SREB region.

State and local appropriations to public two-year colleges fell from 58 percent to 56 percent of total educational and general revenues. For two-year colleges, tuition and fees accounted for 21 percent of revenues in 1992 and 30 percent in 1997. These SREB regional trends are similar to national trends.

Funding Sources for Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

To put these changes in perspective, an increase or decrease of one percentage point in educational and general revenues for the region's public four-year colleges and universities equals more than \$293 million. One percentage point for the region's public two-year colleges equals almost \$74 million. For public four-year colleges and universities between 1992 and 1997, the change in shares amounted to almost \$1.2 billion less from state appropriations and that much more from tuition and fees — about \$670 more per full-time-equivalent student. For public two-year colleges, the decline in the state and local appropriations share amounted to almost \$147 million less. The change in share of revenues from tuition and fees amounted to more than \$661 million — about \$531 more per full-time-equivalent student.

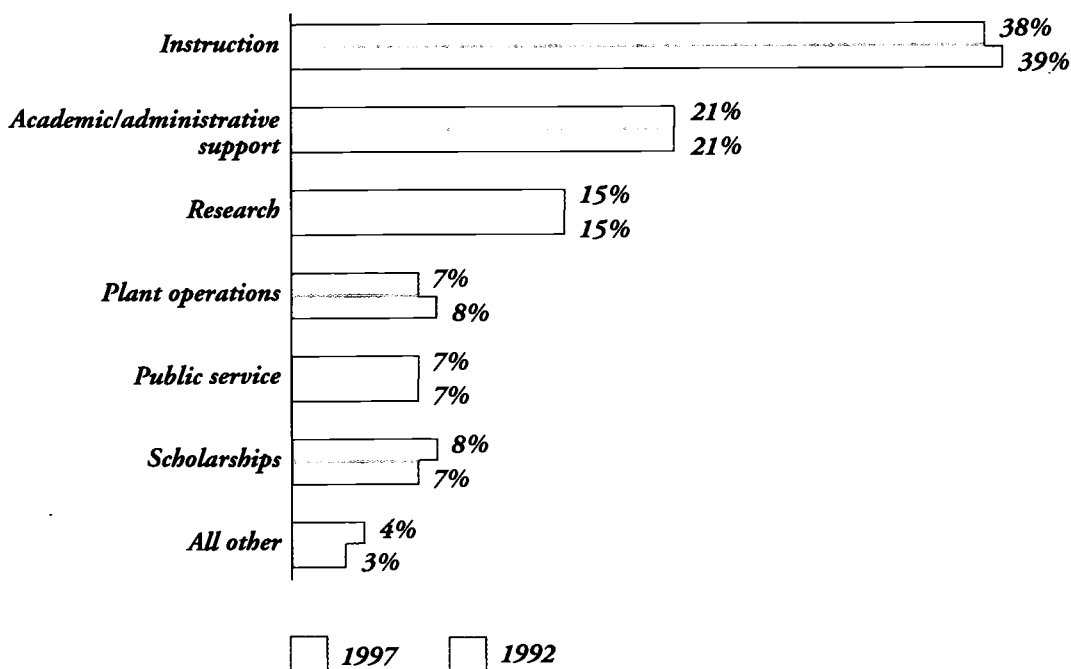
How dollars are spent

About 38 cents of every \$1 in educational and general budgets at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region is spent on instruction. Academic and administrative support activities — such as counseling centers, libraries and campus administration — account for 21 cents. Research accounts for 15 cents; scholarships and fellowships for 8 cents; and plant operations and public service for 7 cents each.

Spending for instruction, research and public service includes staff salaries, benefits, travel costs, equipment and operating expenses (such as office supplies). Personnel costs account for the largest share of these expenses. About 75 percent of the typical college's budget (either two-year or four-year) goes to salaries and benefits; this amount is divided about equally between faculty and all other staff.

Spending patterns within colleges and universities tend to change slowly over time for the major areas: instruction; research; public service; academic and administrative support; plant operation and maintenance; and scholarships and fellowships. The share of spending for scholarships and fellowships in public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region rose from 7 percent in 1992 to 8 percent in 1997. The share for instruction fell from 39 percent to 38 percent during that period. In four SREB states (Arkansas, Delaware, North Carolina and Oklahoma), the shares of spending on instruction increased.

Spending Patterns of Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

In six SREB states (Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia), the shares of spending for instruction at public two-year colleges increased. The regional average share of spending devoted to instruction declined by 0.6 percentage point — from 45.3 percent to 44.7 percent. Only spending for scholarships and fellowships shifted by more than one percentage point at public two-year colleges — from 11.4 percent in 1992 to 12.5 percent in 1997.

Federal support for research and development increased faster in the SREB region (84 percent) from the late 1980s to the late 1990s than it did nationally (79 percent). In the SREB region, federal support for research and development at colleges and universities was nearly \$4 billion. Thirty-one universities in the region were among the nation's top 100 recipients of such support.

A little-noticed but fast-growing area of funding for colleges and universities is federal earmarked appropriations. Annual earmarked funding to individual colleges or universities reached \$298 million in the SREB region in 2000 — almost four times more than in 1990. Earmarked funds shared by SREB-state colleges and universities and other institutions amounted to more than \$286 million. SREB-state colleges and universities received about 40 percent of the nation's federal earmarked appropriations.

Two of the nation's top 10 universities in endowments in 2000 were in the SREB region: the University of Texas System and Emory University in Georgia. The University of Texas System's endowment of more than \$10 billion was third — below only Harvard's and Yale's. The Texas A&M System came in 11th, and another 24 universities in the SREB region were among the top 100.

Table 66

Trends in State and Local General Operating Appropriations¹ Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student² at Public Colleges and Universities³ (adjusted for inflation)

| | Four-Year Colleges and Universities | | | | Two-Year 1 Colleges | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|
| | 1994-95 | 1999-2000 | Change | Percent Change | 1994-95 | 1999-2000 | Change | Percent Change |
| SREB states | \$5,997 | \$6,037 | \$40 | 0.7 | \$4,038 | \$4,124 | \$86 | 2.1 |
| Alabama | 5,777 | 4,871 | -906 | -15.7 | 3,166 | 3,440 | 274 | 8.7 |
| Arkansas | 5,451 | 5,618 | 167 | 3.1 | 4,643 | 4,844 | 201 | 4.3 |
| Delaware | — | 5,503 | — | — | — | 2,132 | — | — |
| Florida | 7,869 | 7,520 | -349 | -4.4 | 3,646 | 3,387 | -259 | -7.1 |
| Georgia | 6,427 | 7,562 | 1,135 | 17.7 | 4,227 | 5,171 | 944 | 22.3 |
| Kentucky | 5,083 | 5,025 | -58 | -1.1 | 2,677 | 3,170 | 493 | 18.4 |
| Louisiana | 3,908 | 3,803 | -105 | -2.7 | 2,743 | 3,002 | 259 | 9.4 |
| Maryland | 7,217 | 7,054 | -163 | -2.3 | 3,127 | 4,947 | 1,820 | 58.2 |
| Mississippi | 5,652 | 6,321 | 669 | 11.8 | 4,238 | 4,791 | 553 | 13.0 |
| North Carolina | 7,836 | 7,862 | 26 | 0.3 | 3,441 | 5,201 | 1,760 | 51.1 |
| Oklahoma | 4,753 | 5,204 | 451 | 9.5 | 4,354 | 4,308 | -46 | -1.1 |
| South Carolina ⁴ | 5,498 | 5,367 | -131 | -2.4 | 4,802 | 3,779 | -1,023 | -21.3 |
| Tennessee ⁵ | 6,633 | 5,330 | -1,303 | -19.6 | 4,084 | 3,692 | -392 | -9.6 |
| Texas ⁶ | 6,261 | 6,133 | -128 | -2.0 | 4,788 | 4,546 | -242 | -5.1 |
| Virginia | 4,707 | 5,766 | 1,059 | 22.5 | 3,217 | 3,560 | 343 | 10.7 |
| West Virginia ⁷ | 4,188 | 3,954 | -234 | -5.6 | 2,968 | 3,590 | 622 | 21.0 |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available. Delaware was not a member of SREB in 1995-96.

¹ These figures represent operating appropriations of state and local tax funds for educational and general purposes, including staff benefits. Local tax funds are provided to Two-Year 1 institutions in Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia and to Two-Year 2 institutions in Georgia. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and debt payments, noninstructional community-service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial-aid programs for students, statewide coordinating and governing boards, and private colleges and universities.

² Full-time-equivalent enrollments (FTE) are calculated according to the following procedures: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems or 45 for quarter systems; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate contact-hours divided by 900; third, total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; and fourth, graduate FTE (including law students) equals estimated annual graduate credit-hours divided by 24 for semester systems or 36 for quarter systems.

³ SREB classifies colleges and universities into categories based on the number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

⁴ In South Carolina, a portion of tuition and fees revenues is dedicated to debt retirement. Because these revenues can be used for operating expenses in most of the other SREB states, the figures above may overstate South Carolina's per-student support to some extent.

⁵ Tennessee appropriations include amounts for Centers of Excellence, Centers of Emphasis, vocational improvements, and instruction and research equipment, as well as interest income from the Chairs of Excellence program.

⁶ The data for Texas include general revenues used to match employee contributions to the state retirement plans, the "university fund endowment" amounts available for current-year operating expenses at three universities, and funds appropriated for overhead on sponsored research projects.

⁷ In West Virginia, about 20 percent of regular student fees (\$35.5 million) is dedicated by law to capital improvements. Because these revenues can be used for operating expenses in most of the other SREB states, the figures above may overstate West Virginia's per-student support to some extent.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 67
State and Local General Operating Appropriations¹
Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student² at Public Colleges and Universities

| Appropriations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student by Type of Institution ³ , 1999-2000 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | All Four-Year | Four-Year Colleges and Universities | | | | | | Two-Year Colleges | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| SREB states | \$6,037 | \$7,017 | \$6,320 | \$5,269 | \$4,995 | \$5,108 | \$5,186 | \$4,124 | \$4,755 |
| Alabama | 4,871 | 5,495 | 7,066 | 4,246 | 3,915 | 4,198 | 3,778 | 3,440 | 5,360 |
| Arkansas | 5,618 | 6,759 | NA | 5,117 | NA | 4,748 | 5,998 | 4,844 | — |
| Delaware | 5,503 | 4,992 | NA | NA | 8,490 | NA | NA | 2,132 | NA |
| Florida | 7,520 | 8,044 | 6,613 | 7,298 | NA | 13,857 | NA | 3,387 | — |
| Georgia | 7,562 | 9,336 | 10,849 | 5,345 | 5,463 | 5,937 | 6,607 | 5,171 | 4,345 |
| Kentucky | 5,025 | 5,269 | 5,643 | 4,839 | 5,088 | 3,337 | 8,717 | 3,170 | 7,276 |
| Louisiana | 3,803 | 4,394 | 3,431 | 4,503 | 3,276 | 3,281 | NA | 3,002 | — |
| Maryland | 7,054 | 9,360 | 6,965 | 4,301 | 6,050 | 5,426 | 7,676 | 4,947 | NA |
| Mississippi | 6,321 | 6,280 | 5,991 | 7,325 | 6,643 | 6,907 | 5,804 | 4,791 | NA |
| North Carolina | 7,862 | 9,827 | 7,780 | 6,718 | 6,181 | 8,526 | 9,109 | 5,201 | NA |
| Oklahoma | 5,204 | 6,077 | NA | 3,863 | 4,378 | 4,441 | 5,280 | 4,308 | — |
| South Carolina ⁴ | 5,367 | 6,790 | 6,235 | 4,917 | 3,647 | 5,050 | 4,072 | 3,779 | NA |
| Tennessee ⁵ | 5,330 | 6,499 | 5,696 | 4,530 | 5,200 | 4,701 | NA | 3,692 | 4,252 |
| Texas ⁶ | 6,133 | 6,858 | 6,421 | 5,278 | 5,920 | 9,485 | 4,617 | 4,546 | NA |
| Virginia | 5,766 | 6,196 | 6,204 | 4,133 | 5,589 | 5,170 | 5,281 | 3,560 | NA |
| West Virginia ⁷ | 3,954 | 4,448 | NA | 3,712 | NA | NA | 3,657 | 3,590 | — |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

¹ These figures represent operating appropriations of state and local tax funds for educational and general purposes, including staff benefits. Local tax funds are provided to Two-Year 1 institutions in Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia and to Two-Year 2 institutions in Georgia. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and debt payments, noninstructional community-service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial-aid programs for students, statewide coordinating and governing boards, and private colleges and universities.

² Full-time-equivalent enrollments (FTE) are calculated according to the following procedures: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems or 45 for quarter systems; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate contact-hours divided by 900; third, total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; and fourth, graduate FTE (including law students) equals estimated annual graduate credit-hours divided by 24 for semester systems or 36 for quarter systems.

³ SREB classifies colleges and universities into categories based on the number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions and listing "SREB-State Data Exchange Definitions of Institutional Categories" on page 195.

⁴ In South Carolina, a portion of tuition and fees revenues is dedicated to debt retirement. Because these revenues can be used for operating expenses in most of the other SREB states, the figures above may overstate South Carolina's per-student support to some extent.

⁵ Tennessee appropriations include amounts for Centers of Excellence, Centers of Emphasis, vocational improvements, and instruction and research equipment, as well as interest income from the Chairs of Excellence program.

⁶ The data for Texas include general revenues used to match employee contributions to the state retirement plans, the "university fund endowment" amounts available for current-year operating expenses at three universities, and funds appropriated for overhead on sponsored research projects.

⁷ In West Virginia, about 20 percent of regular student fees (\$35.5 million) is dedicated by law to capital improvements. Because these revenues can be used for operating expenses in most of the other SREB states, the figures above may overstate West Virginia's per-student support to some extent.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 68

State Appropriations Related to Higher Education as Percentages of State Taxes¹

| | 1978-79 | 1983-84 | 1988-89 | 1993-94 | 1998-99 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| United States | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 11.0 | 10.6 |
| SREB states | 15.3 | 16.3 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 12.7 |
| Alabama | 21.4 | 16.6 | 21.2 | 18.7 | 17.2 |
| Arkansas | 14.1 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 13.2 | 12.1 |
| Delaware | 9.9 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.1 |
| Florida | 12.5 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 10.5 |
| Georgia | 14.2 | 14.4 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Kentucky | 13.1 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 12.1 |
| Louisiana | 12.5 | 16.1 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 14.2 |
| Maryland | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| Mississippi | 18.3 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 13.8 | 16.4 |
| North Carolina | 17.9 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 15.5 | 14.9 |
| Oklahoma | 13.0 | 14.6 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.4 |
| South Carolina | 17.4 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 13.9 | 13.4 |
| Tennessee | 17.0 | 16.2 | 16.9 | 14.5 | 13.3 |
| Texas | 18.2 | 23.2 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 13.7 |
| Virginia | 16.6 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 11.8 | 11.2 |
| West Virginia | 12.9 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 11.5 |

¹ State appropriations exclude dollars for capital construction and debt payments. Also excluded are funds from sources other than state tax funds, including all funds from federal sources, local sources and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level financial-aid programs for students, state funds for private colleges and universities, and state funds for coordinating or governing boards of public colleges and universities.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances*, various years (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and www.census.gov.

Jim Palmer and Edward R. Hines: Grapevine; "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education" (www.coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine/); and unpublished revisions.

Table 69
Appropriations of State Tax Funds for
Operating Expenses Related to Higher Education¹

| | Appropriations (In thousands), 2000-01 | Percent Change | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | 1999-2000 to 2000-01 | 1980-81 to 1985-86 | 1985-86 to 1990-91 | 1990-91 to 1995-96 | 1995-96 to 2000-01 |
| United States | \$60,568,619 | 7.0 | 47.6 | 28.5 | 11.4 | 36.5 |
| SREB states | 21,475,794 | 4.6 | 52.7 | 27.8 | 17.6 | 35.9 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 35.5 | | | | | |
| Alabama | \$1,159,193 | 5.3 | 79.6 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 21.1 |
| Arkansas | 618,127 | 2.1 | 59.5 | 9.9 | 39.7 | 34.5 |
| Delaware | 185,840 | 5.8 | 43.3 | 28.5 | 21.8 | 29.9 |
| Florida | 2,829,525 | 7.2 | 57.2 | 37.0 | 18.3 | 54.5 |
| Georgia | 1,600,329 | 3.0 | 54.3 | 44.2 | 27.2 | 30.9 |
| Kentucky | 1,001,625 | 8.2 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 11.2 | 47.9 |
| Louisiana | 880,064 | -0.3 | 35.5 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 48.2 |
| Maryland | 1,174,603 | 12.5 | 44.7 | 52.2 | 1.1 | 43.5 |
| Mississippi | 881,827 | 0.5 | 42.2 | 7.2 | 65.5 | 33.8 |
| North Carolina | 2,398,489 | 5.6 | 63.3 | 37.6 | 18.5 | 36.4 |
| Oklahoma | 779,672 | 5.3 | 57.0 | 17.3 | 10.2 | 41.6 |
| South Carolina | 880,120 | 8.3 | 44.6 | 28.2 | 6.5 | 29.4 |
| Tennessee | 1,039,373 | 5.5 | 60.7 | 29.9 | 27.0 | 14.9 |
| Texas | 4,029,799 | -1.0 | 50.5 | 17.0 | 25.4 | 24.6 |
| Virginia | 1,629,776 | 10.0 | 50.6 | 38.6 | -8.2 | 66.1 |
| West Virginia | 387,432 | 6.8 | 39.1 | 18.1 | 18.7 | 18.4 |

¹ State appropriations exclude dollars for capital construction and debt payments. Also excluded are funds from sources other than state tax funds, including all funds from federal sources, local sources and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level financial-aid programs for students, state funds for private colleges and universities, and state funds for coordinating or governing boards of public colleges and universities.

² Adjusted for inflation using the Higher Education Price Index.

Sources: Jim Palmer and Edward R. Hines: Grapevine; "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education" (www.coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine/); and unpublished revisions.

D. Kent Halstead, *Inflation Measures for Colleges, Schools and Libraries, 1998* (Washington, D.C.: Research Associates of Washington, 1998).

Table 69
continued

| 1999-2000 to 2000-01 | Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change ² | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1980-81 to 1985-86 | 1985-86 to 1990-91 | 1990-91 to 1995-96 | 1995-96 to 2000-01 |
| 3.7 | 3.2 | 1.1 | -6.8 | 16.2 |
| 1.3 | 6.8 | 0.5 | -1.5 | 15.7 |
| 2.0 | 25.6 | -7.2 | -1.8 | 3.1 |
| -1.1 | 11.6 | -13.5 | 17.0 | 14.5 |
| 2.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 10.6 |
| 3.8 | 10.0 | 7.8 | -1.0 | 31.5 |
| -0.2 | 7.9 | 13.5 | 6.5 | 11.4 |
| 4.8 | -1.6 | 10.8 | -6.9 | 25.9 |
| -3.4 | -5.2 | -14.6 | -15.1 | 26.1 |
| 9.0 | 1.2 | 19.8 | -15.4 | 22.1 |
| -2.7 | -0.5 | -15.6 | 38.5 | 13.9 |
| 2.3 | 14.2 | 8.3 | -0.8 | 16.1 |
| 2.0 | 9.8 | -7.7 | -7.8 | 20.6 |
| 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -10.8 | 10.2 |
| 2.2 | 12.4 | 2.2 | 6.3 | -2.2 |
| -4.2 | 5.3 | -7.9 | 5.0 | 6.1 |
| 6.6 | 5.4 | 9.1 | -23.1 | 41.4 |
| 3.5 | 58.3 | -7.0 | -0.7 | 0.8 |

Table 70
Educational and General Revenues and Spending
at Public Colleges and Universities¹

| | Revenues | | | Percent Increase, 1991-92 to 1996-97 | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|-----------|----------|
| | 1996-97 (in thousands) | | | | | |
| | Total | Four-Year | Two-Year | Total | Four-Year | Two-Year |
| United States | \$107,301,682 | \$83,625,940 | \$23,675,741 | 32.5 | 31.9 | 34.8 |
| SREB states | 36,657,827 | 29,312,847 | 7,344,980 | 37.6 | 37.1 | 38.1 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 34.2 | 35.1 | 31.0 | | | |
| Alabama | \$2,103,928 | \$1,715,377 | \$388,551 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 32.0 |
| Arkansas | 936,028 | 792,059 | 143,969 | 40.4 | 32.9 | 103.2 |
| Delaware | 469,341 | 394,579 | 74,762 | 22.6 | 23.8 | 17.0 |
| Florida | 3,898,447 | 2,594,550 | 1,303,897 | 34.4 | 35.5 | 32.1 |
| Georgia | 2,711,073 | 2,304,789 | 406,284 | 56.7 | 62.8 | 29.4 |
| Kentucky | 1,705,254 | 1,532,754 | 172,500 | 33.1 | 33.4 | 30.3 |
| Louisiana | 1,796,829 | 1,622,611 | 174,218 | 36.2 | 30.9 | 118.8 |
| Maryland | 2,199,979 | 1,711,560 | 488,419 | 48.2 | 44.7 | 61.0 |
| Mississippi | 1,233,618 | 893,355 | 340,262 | 46.3 | 39.5 | 58.1 |
| North Carolina | 3,271,289 | 2,523,487 | 747,802 | 35.4 | 32.0 | 34.7 |
| Oklahoma | 1,230,014 | 995,334 | 234,680 | 22.3 | 23.0 | 19.5 |
| South Carolina | 1,536,329 | 1,221,293 | 315,036 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 35.3 |
| Tennessee | 1,750,933 | 1,445,985 | 304,948 | 35.0 | 35.6 | 32.5 |
| Texas | 8,553,118 | 6,733,293 | 1,819,825 | 42.5 | 43.4 | 39.5 |
| Virginia | 2,558,748 | 2,159,732 | 399,016 | 28.9 | 29.2 | 27.2 |
| West Virginia | 702,900 | 672,088 | 30,812 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 26.5 |

¹ Educational and general revenues (or spending) consist of total revenues (or spending) for current operations minus revenues (or spending) from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center. In the 1986-87 financial reporting, the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues and endowments used for hospitals began to be reported under hospitals. These amounts previously were reported under state appropriations.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992" and "Fiscal Year 1997" and unpublished data.

Table 70
continued

| Spending | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|-----------|----------|
| 1996-97 (in thousands) | | | Percent Increase, 1991-92 to 1996-97 | | |
| Total | Four-Year | Two-Year | Total | Four-Year | Two-Year |
| \$106,145,663 | \$82,791,255 | \$23,354,409 | 32.4 | 31.2 | 36.6 |
| 35,992,684 | 28,768,131 | 7,224,553 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 38.5 |
| 33.9 | 34.7 | 30.9 | | | |
| \$2,079,292 | \$1,695,708 | \$383,583 | 31.6 | 31.2 | 33.4 |
| 973,950 | 837,493 | 136,457 | 47.8 | 41.5 | 103.2 |
| 472,768 | 397,684 | 75,084 | 26.4 | 25.1 | 33.6 |
| 3,843,147 | 2,587,336 | 1,255,810 | 34.4 | 37.5 | 28.4 |
| 2,668,544 | 2,264,601 | 403,943 | 53.9 | 59.6 | 28.3 |
| 1,653,181 | 1,479,294 | 173,886 | 29.0 | 28.6 | 32.2 |
| 1,774,841 | 1,605,497 | 169,345 | 36.4 | 30.8 | 128.9 |
| 2,159,943 | 1,681,479 | 478,465 | 50.7 | 48.5 | 58.7 |
| 1,228,901 | 894,299 | 334,603 | 45.6 | 42.3 | 55.1 |
| 3,193,286 | 2,482,737 | 710,548 | 32.3 | 31.9 | 33.8 |
| 1,200,843 | 967,895 | 232,948 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 21.5 |
| 1,536,308 | 1,226,496 | 309,812 | 33.6 | 33.3 | 34.8 |
| 1,756,710 | 1,448,147 | 308,563 | 36.1 | 36.6 | 33.7 |
| 8,174,534 | 6,360,767 | 1,813,767 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 43.1 |
| 2,577,639 | 2,171,466 | 406,173 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 28.2 |
| 698,799 | 667,232 | 31,567 | 28.7 | 28.3 | 38.0 |

Table 71

**Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues¹
at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities**

| 1996-97 | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Tuition and Fees | Appropriations | | Government Contracts and Grants | | All Other ² |
| | | State | Local | Federal | Other | |
| United States | 26.1 | 39.9 | 0.2 | 13.0 | 4.0 | 16.7 |
| SREB states | 23.1 | 42.7 | * | 12.1 | 5.4 | 16.6 |
| Alabama | 23.0 | 40.1 | 0.2 | 17.3 | 2.0 | 17.3 |
| Arkansas | 23.6 | 49.1 | NA | 8.6 | 4.5 | 14.2 |
| Delaware | 45.0 | 20.4 | NA | 10.6 | 6.8 | 17.1 |
| Florida | 17.7 | 51.1 | NA | 12.3 | 5.5 | 13.4 |
| Georgia | 20.3 | 50.0 | 0.5 | 12.2 | 6.0 | 11.1 |
| Kentucky | 21.9 | 42.4 | 0.4 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 24.8 |
| Louisiana | 26.6 | 37.0 | * | 8.1 | 7.7 | 20.5 |
| Maryland | 30.2 | 36.6 | NA | 16.1 | 4.6 | 12.5 |
| Mississippi | 23.9 | 47.8 | 0.3 | 13.1 | 2.9 | 11.9 |
| North Carolina | 16.8 | 53.0 | NA | 14.7 | 2.4 | 13.1 |
| Oklahoma | 23.7 | 46.3 | NA | 10.2 | 7.0 | 12.9 |
| South Carolina | 28.8 | 44.5 | NA | 11.3 | 2.1 | 13.3 |
| Tennessee | 22.8 | 48.3 | 0.2 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 15.9 |
| Texas | 19.2 | 37.7 | NA | 11.6 | 8.8 | 22.7 |
| Virginia | 34.0 | 32.1 | NA | 14.7 | 4.4 | 14.8 |
| West Virginia | 30.6 | 45.9 | * | 10.8 | 4.0 | 8.6 |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no funding of this type in the state.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹ Educational and general revenues consist of total revenues for current operations minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center. In the 1986-87 financial reporting, the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues and endowments used for hospitals began to be reported under hospitals. These amounts previously were reported under state appropriations.

Table 71
continued

| Tuition and Fees | 1991-92 | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Appropriations | | Government Contracts and Grants | | All Other ² |
| | State | Local | Federal | Other | |
| 21.5 | 44.5 | 0.3 | 15.6 | 3.0 | 15.1 |
| 18.9 | 47.2 | 0.1 | 14.7 | 3.1 | 16.1 |
| 19.6 | 43.6 | 0.3 | 18.2 | 2.1 | 16.2 |
| 18.7 | 51.7 | NA | 13.8 | 3.2 | 12.7 |
| 40.3 | 26.9 | NA | 10.5 | 2.2 | 20.1 |
| 15.1 | 52.9 | NA | 13.7 | 4.9 | 13.3 |
| 17.3 | 51.5 | 0.7 | 17.0 | 1.9 | 11.6 |
| 18.6 | 51.3 | 0.4 | 10.6 | 2.7 | 16.3 |
| 21.4 | 43.9 | * | 12.8 | 5.3 | 16.6 |
| 25.8 | 43.7 | * | 17.0 | 4.6 | 8.8 |
| 21.9 | 42.2 | 0.5 | 20.2 | 2.0 | 13.2 |
| 12.8 | 51.5 | * | 15.1 | 1.8 | 18.7 |
| 17.6 | 50.7 | NA | 15.0 | 6.6 | 10.1 |
| 24.6 | 48.5 | NA | 12.3 | 1.2 | 13.4 |
| 20.4 | 48.6 | * | 14.2 | 2.9 | 13.9 |
| 13.6 | 46.7 | NA | 14.2 | 2.5 | 23.0 |
| 29.3 | 37.9 | NA | 15.1 | 3.3 | 14.4 |
| 24.2 | 49.8 | 0.1 | 13.3 | 2.9 | 9.6 |

² "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowments; sales of educational activities and services; and other sources.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992" and "Fiscal Year 1997" and unpublished data.

Table 72
Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues¹
at Public Two-Year Colleges

| | Tuition and Fees | 1996-97 | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| | | Appropriations | | Government Contracts and Grants | | All Other ² |
| | | State | Local | Federal | Other | |
| United States | 28.5 | 37.4 | 17.8 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
| SREB states | 30.0 | 47.8 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| Alabama | 35.9 | 50.3 | 0.5 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| Arkansas | 26.7 | 51.5 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 3.5 |
| Delaware | 22.1 | 59.3 | NA | 5.6 | 13.0 | NA |
| Florida | 31.7 | 53.6 | * | 6.9 | 2.5 | 5.3 |
| Georgia | 26.4 | 55.1 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 9.2 | 4.5 |
| Kentucky | 37.9 | 47.9 | NA | 3.5 | 6.3 | 4.4 |
| Louisiana | 32.6 | 38.2 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 15.0 | 6.4 |
| Maryland | 38.3 | 23.1 | 28.4 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 4.5 |
| Mississippi | 27.4 | 43.3 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 3.9 |
| North Carolina | 16.4 | 65.9 | 11.4 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 3.2 |
| Oklahoma | 29.0 | 49.3 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 7.5 |
| South Carolina | 32.0 | 44.8 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| Tennessee | 31.6 | 53.2 | * | 10.0 | 0.9 | 4.2 |
| Texas | 28.9 | 41.1 | 16.6 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 5.2 |
| Virginia | 40.0 | 48.0 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 1.9 |
| West Virginia | 37.6 | 47.5 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 4.4 |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There was no funding of this type in the state.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹ Educational and general revenues consist of total revenues for current operations minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center. In the 1986-87 financial reporting, the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues and endowments used for hospitals began to be reported under hospitals. These amounts previously were reported under state appropriations.

Table 72
continued

| Tuition and Fees | 1991-92 | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Appropriations | | Government Contracts and Grants | | All Other ² |
| | State | Local | Federal | Other | |
| 20.0 | 41.6 | 16.7 | 11.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| 20.6 | 49.9 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 3.0 | 4.3 |
| 23.7 | 49.9 | 0.5 | 20.3 | 1.4 | 4.1 |
| 19.8 | 53.1 | 0.2 | 18.8 | 4.8 | 3.2 |
| 17.5 | 49.2 | NA | 9.2 | 24.1 | NA |
| 24.0 | 55.6 | 0.7 | 12.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| 19.2 | 54.4 | 3.6 | 11.5 | 2.1 | 9.2 |
| 21.6 | 51.9 | NA | 17.5 | 5.3 | 3.7 |
| 26.9 | 50.2 | NA | 19.9 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| 30.7 | 24.1 | 28.5 | 11.2 | 2.0 | 3.4 |
| 20.4 | 33.8 | 11.1 | 21.6 | 5.7 | 7.4 |
| 11.7 | 63.0 | 12.0 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| 17.2 | 55.0 | 6.9 | 15.8 | 1.4 | 3.7 |
| 22.1 | 47.8 | 8.6 | 18.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 |
| 22.5 | 47.1 | NA | 24.3 | 1.7 | 4.5 |
| 16.7 | 46.5 | 16.1 | 11.9 | 3.2 | 5.6 |
| 28.7 | 53.4 | 0.3 | 13.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| 27.2 | 47.5 | NA | 16.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 |

² "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowments; sales of educational activities and services; and other sources.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992" and "Fiscal Year 1997" and unpublished data.

Table 73

**Percent Distribution of Educational and General Spending¹
at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities**

| | 1996-97 | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|----------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Instruction | Research | Public Service | Academic and Administrative Support ² | Plant Operation and Maintenance | Scholarships and Fellowships | All Other ³ |
| United States | 36.2 | 15.3 | 6.3 | 23.2 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 3.8 |
| SREB states | 37.5 | 15.3 | 7.2 | 21.3 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 3.8 |
| Alabama | 32.8 | 17.0 | 11.0 | 21.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 4.4 |
| Arkansas | 36.6 | 13.4 | 7.2 | 21.1 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 5.2 |
| Delaware | 45.2 | 12.2 | 3.5 | 20.4 | 7.1 | 8.7 | 3.0 |
| Florida | 35.7 | 19.3 | 5.5 | 24.0 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 0.4 |
| Georgia | 34.5 | 19.2 | 6.7 | 22.2 | 7.5 | 9.9 | * |
| Kentucky | 34.3 | 10.5 | 13.7 | 21.8 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 6.4 |
| Louisiana | 36.9 | 14.7 | 10.2 | 21.5 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 1.4 |
| Maryland | 34.4 | 20.6 | 5.1 | 22.3 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 3.7 |
| Mississippi | 35.0 | 15.0 | 6.8 | 22.3 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 2.8 |
| North Carolina | 40.7 | 13.9 | 8.5 | 19.7 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 1.2 |
| Oklahoma | 40.5 | 13.5 | 9.4 | 19.9 | 7.1 | 9.9 | -0.3 |
| South Carolina | 38.9 | 14.1 | 9.4 | 21.1 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 1.7 |
| Tennessee | 42.4 | 11.7 | 8.0 | 23.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 1.0 |
| Texas | 38.9 | 14.7 | 4.9 | 18.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 9.4 |
| Virginia | 39.1 | 15.1 | 4.4 | 23.6 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 1.9 |
| West Virginia | 36.3 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 22.7 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 5.0 |

"NA" indicates not applicable.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹ Educational and general spending consists of current operating spending minus the spending of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

Table 73
continued

| 1991-92 | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Instruction | Research | Public Service | Academic and Administrative Support ² | Plant Operation and Maintenance | Scholarships and Fellowships | All Other ³ |
| 38.0 | 15.3 | 5.9 | 22.1 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 3.9 |
| 39.0 | 15.4 | 7.3 | 20.6 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 3.1 |
| 34.1 | 16.6 | 10.0 | 21.1 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 4.6 |
| 36.2 | 12.5 | 7.2 | 21.0 | 7.8 | 10.7 | 4.6 |
| 42.2 | 11.3 | 4.0 | 20.9 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| 36.4 | 19.9 | 7.8 | 23.2 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 0.5 |
| 36.8 | 21.6 | 7.7 | 21.2 | 8.4 | 4.3 | NA |
| 36.5 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 22.1 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 5.7 |
| 37.1 | 14.9 | 9.1 | 21.3 | 7.1 | 10.1 | 0.4 |
| 39.1 | 16.0 | 1.6 | 23.0 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| 35.2 | 15.7 | 7.2 | 21.2 | 7.2 | 11.6 | 1.8 |
| 40.5 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 17.2 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 1.2 |
| 40.4 | 13.7 | 8.3 | 19.0 | 6.8 | 10.2 | 1.5 |
| 40.6 | 13.1 | 10.0 | 21.3 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 0.9 |
| 43.1 | 12.8 | 6.6 | 21.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 2.1 |
| 40.9 | 16.1 | 4.2 | 18.3 | 8.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| 41.5 | 15.5 | 5.0 | 22.7 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 0.4 |
| 39.5 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 20.6 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 7.0 |

² "Academic and Administrative Support" includes academic support (such as libraries), student services (such as counseling and placement centers) and institutional support (such as the general administrative offices).

³ "All Other" consists of educational and general funds transferred to other funds either on an elective basis or as required by regulations.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992" and "Fiscal Year 1997" and unpublished data.

Table 74**Percent Distribution of Educational and General Spending¹
at Public Two-Year Colleges**

| | Instruction | Research | Public Service | 1996-97 | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | Academic and Administrative Support ² | Plant Operation and Maintenance | Scholarships and Fellowships | All Other ³ |
| United States | 43.3 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 31.8 | 9.2 | 11.3 | 2.0 |
| SREB states | 44.7 | * | 1.9 | 29.7 | 8.9 | 12.5 | 2.2 |
| Alabama | 40.5 | NA | 0.8 | 26.1 | 7.9 | 18.6 | 6.0 |
| Arkansas | 39.4 | * | 2.1 | 30.4 | 8.6 | 13.3 | 6.3 |
| Delaware | 42.3 | NA | 1.4 | 33.7 | 10.6 | 5.3 | 6.7 |
| Florida | 41.6 | * | 1.0 | 33.5 | 9.7 | 12.8 | 1.4 |
| Georgia | 45.4 | * | 0.4 | 29.7 | 9.2 | 15.2 | * |
| Kentucky | 43.1 | NA | 3.9 | 20.2 | 6.5 | 19.3 | 7.0 |
| Louisiana | 50.8 | * | 0.3 | 24.2 | 10.5 | 14.1 | * |
| Maryland | 43.3 | * | 0.8 | 34.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 1.7 |
| Mississippi | 48.8 | NA | 0.6 | 24.2 | 9.7 | 16.2 | 0.5 |
| North Carolina | 53.7 | * | 0.5 | 28.6 | 9.2 | 7.9 | * |
| Oklahoma | 44.8 | * | 1.7 | 27.8 | 9.6 | 15.1 | 0.9 |
| South Carolina | 44.2 | * | 0.6 | 34.6 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 1.0 |
| Tennessee | 46.1 | NA | 7.6 | 25.9 | 7.3 | 11.7 | 1.4 |
| Texas | 43.0 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 28.6 | 9.0 | 11.7 | 3.9 |
| Virginia | 47.1 | NA | 0.4 | 32.7 | 6.9 | 12.7 | 0.3 |
| West Virginia | 37.8 | NA | 1.1 | 33.7 | 7.8 | 16.8 | 2.9 |

"NA" indicates not applicable.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹ Educational and general spending consists of current operating spending minus the spending of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university, such as a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

Table 74
continued

| 1991-92 | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Instruction | Research | Public Service | Academic and Administrative Support ² | Plant Operation and Maintenance | Scholarships and Fellowships | All Other ³ |
| 45.9 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 30.5 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 1.7 |
| 45.3 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 30.0 | 9.3 | 11.4 | 2.1 |
| 41.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 26.6 | 8.3 | 17.9 | 3.9 |
| 41.8 | NA | 1.4 | 29.8 | 8.0 | 16.7 | 2.4 |
| 57.2 | NA | NA | 31.0 | 6.3 | 5.5 | NA |
| 44.1 | * | 0.7 | 33.7 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 0.9 |
| 51.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 27.8 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 0.1 |
| 43.8 | * | 4.6 | 18.2 | 6.4 | 18.8 | 8.4 |
| 47.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 25.3 | 9.0 | 16.1 | 0.7 |
| 45.9 | * | 0.2 | 34.9 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 1.0 |
| 48.9 | NA | 0.5 | 22.2 | 10.1 | 18.3 | * |
| 53.1 | * | 0.6 | 30.3 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 0.2 |
| 44.9 | * | 0.5 | 26.9 | 9.9 | 15.9 | 1.8 |
| 42.6 | * | 0.5 | 37.0 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 1.6 |
| 44.4 | NA | 11.3 | 22.8 | 6.8 | 12.9 | 1.8 |
| 41.3 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 30.0 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 4.2 |
| 47.9 | NA | 0.5 | 31.9 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 1.6 |
| 37.7 | NA | 1.9 | 31.2 | 9.3 | 17.9 | 2.1 |

² "Academic and Administrative Support" includes academic support (such as libraries), student services (such as counseling and placement centers) and institutional support (such as the general administrative offices).

³ "All Other" consists of educational and general funds transferred to other funds either on an elective basis or as required by regulations.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1992" and "Fiscal Year 1997" and unpublished data.

Table 75
Federal Support for Research and Development

| National Rank, 1997-98 | Federal Obligations (in thousands), 1997-98 | Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98 | Percent Increase, 1996-97 to 1997-98 |
|--|--|---|---|
| Total to all universities | \$13,847,428 | 79.4 | 6.4 |
| Total to top 100 universities | 11,564,800 | 75.3 | 7.0 |
| Total to top 10 universities | 3,048,119 | 62.5 | 6.2 |
| 1 Johns Hopkins University (Maryland) ¹ | 618,353 | | |
| 2 University of Washington | 335,511 | | |
| 3 Stanford University (California) | 329,734 | | |
| 4 University of Michigan | 288,635 | | |
| 5 University of Pennsylvania | 273,583 | | |
| 6 University of California—San Diego | 262,217 | | |
| 7 University of California—Los Angeles | 246,381 | | |
| 8 Massachusetts Institute of Technology | 242,731 | | |
| 9 Harvard University (Massachusetts) | 229,546 | | |
| 10 University of California—San Francisco | 221,428 | | |
| Total to all SREB institutions | 3,912,325 | 84.3 | 6.2 |
| Total to SREB institutions ranked 11 to 100 | 2,453,375 | 92.0 | 7.7 |
| 16 Duke University (North Carolina) | 198,849 | | |
| 20 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | 182,700 | | |
| 24 University of Alabama at Birmingham | 160,710 | | |
| 34 Baylor College of Medicine (Texas) | 115,247 | | |
| 37 Emory University (Georgia) | 109,625 | | |
| 38 Vanderbilt University (Tennessee) | 108,281 | | |

¹ Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds from the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, which was a university-administered, federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

Sources: National Science Foundation: *Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges and Nonprofit Institutions: Fiscal Year 1995 and Fiscal Year 1998* (www.nsf.gov, April 2000).

Table 75
continued

| National Rank, 1997-98 | Federal Obligations (in thousands), 1997-98 |
|--|--|
| 39 University of Texas at Austin | 107,370 |
| 43 University of Virginia | 100,562 |
| 44 University of Florida | 98,495 |
| 46 University of Maryland, College Park | 96,092 |
| 48 University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas | 92,375 |
| 49 University of Miami (Florida) | 90,099 |
| 53 Louisiana State University and A&M College (all campuses) | 78,894 |
| 54 University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional School | 77,942 |
| 55 University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston | 77,780 |
| 64 University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center | 65,741 |
| 68 Georgia Institute of Technology | 63,081 |
| 74 University of Kentucky (all campuses) | 57,646 |
| 75 Wake Forest University (North Carolina) | 57,503 |
| 76 North Carolina State University | 55,175 |
| 78 Medical University of South Carolina | 54,600 |
| 83 University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio | 49,605 |
| 84 Virginia Commonwealth University | 48,136 |
| 85 University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston | 47,356 |
| 87 Virginia Tech | 46,108 |
| 88 Florida State University | 45,499 |
| 93 University of Georgia | 43,673 |
| 95 Texas A&M University | 43,226 |
| 97 University of Oklahoma Norman Campus | 41,488 |
| 99 Tulane University (Louisiana) | 39,517 |

Table 76
Universities' Large Library Collections, Expenditures and Staff

| | Volumes Held | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1999 | Percent Increase, 1969 to 1979 | Percent Change, 1979 to 1989 | Percent Increase, 1989 to 1999 |
| United States (median) | 2,839,713 | 34.8 | 27.7 | 27.7 |
| SREB states (median) | 2,568,190 | 45.1 | 13.7 | 39.6 |
| SREB states median as a percentage of nation ¹ | 90.4 | | | |
| University of Alabama | 2,186,919 | 20.5 | 45.4 | 23.4 |
| Auburn University (Alabama) | 2,545,463 | — | — | — |
| University of Delaware | 2,402,535 | — | — | 26.5 |
| Duke University (North Carolina) | 4,865,471 | 48.4 | 24.3 | 29.5 |
| Emory University (Georgia) | 2,522,042 | — | 14.7 | 38.5 |
| University of Florida | 3,474,691 | 54.5 | 33.8 | 24.9 |
| Florida State University | 2,306,080 | 63.2 | 31.8 | 30.7 |
| University of Georgia | 3,622,094 | 90.2 | 47.2 | 29.9 |
| Georgia Institute of Technology | 2,077,369 | — | 24.3 | 28.9 |
| University of Houston (Texas) | 2,035,040 | — | -3.2 | 27.3 |
| Johns Hopkins University (Maryland) | 3,310,479 | 22.3 | 21.8 | 18.9 |
| University of Kentucky | 2,792,293 | 57.1 | 20.9 | 31.8 |
| Louisiana State University and A&M College | 3,054,740 | 41.5 | 36.8 | 26.8 |
| University of Maryland, College Park | 2,772,663 | 22.2 | 49.3 | 39.1 |
| University of Miami (Florida) | 2,180,436 | — | 27.3 | 31.6 |
| University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | 5,024,221 | 53.9 | 46.2 | 38.2 |
| North Carolina State University | 2,829,312 | — | — | 123.8 |
| University of Oklahoma Norman Campus | 4,107,132 | 62.4 | 30.7 | 81.6 |
| Oklahoma State University Main Campus | 2,193,110 | 27.2 | 23.9 | 43.9 |
| Rice University (Texas) | 2,067,848 | — | 55.6 | 47.3 |
| University of South Carolina—Columbia | 3,143,505 | — | 35.1 | 32.8 |
| University of Tennessee, Knoxville | 2,376,414 | 22.8 | 27.7 | 29.6 |
| University of Texas at Austin | 7,783,847 | 103.5 | 37.7 | 28.3 |
| Texas A&M University | 2,646,568 | 103.4 | 48.3 | 43.8 |
| Texas Tech University | 2,141,536 | — | — | — |
| Tulane University (Louisiana) | 2,201,401 | 30.7 | 31.0 | 25.1 |
| Vanderbilt University (Tennessee) | 2,568,190 | — | — | 41.8 |
| University of Virginia | 4,588,606 | 53.9 | 31.4 | 48.4 |
| Virginia Tech | 2,029,711 | — | 46.6 | 21.3 |

“—” indicates not available; the university was not a member of the Association of Research Libraries in the earlier year or years.

¹ The SREB states percentages may not be calculated from the numbers shown because of rounding.

Table 76
continued

| Total Expenditures | | | | Professional Staff (full-time-equivalent) | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Percent Increase, 1969 to 1979 | Percent Increase, 1979 to 1989 | Percent Increase, 1989 to 1999 | | Percent Change, 1969 to 1979 | Percent Change, 1979 to 1989 | Percent Change, 1989 to 1999 |
| 1999 | | | | 1999 | | | |
| \$16,893,443 | 99.1 | 131.7 | 60.6 | 78 | -6.1 | 20.3 | 4.7 |
| 13,482,572 | 133.6 | 98.6 | 58.0 | 77 | -2.7 | 11.9 | 26.2 |
| 79.8 | | | | 99.4 | | | |
| \$9,737,801 | 59.8 | 156.5 | 58.7 | 56 | -28.8 | 28.6 | 3.7 |
| 10,798,596 | — | — | — | 45 | — | — | — |
| 12,723,008 | — | 105.0 | 41.9 | 55 | — | 69.4 | -9.8 |
| 23,807,735 | 144.2 | 149.9 | 73.0 | 121 | 13.2 | 8.1 | 30.1 |
| 23,209,335 | — | 200.1 | 116.1 | 98 | — | 16.7 | 55.6 |
| 21,432,347 | 247.1 | 92.2 | 49.0 | 110 | 9.7 | 35.4 | 2.8 |
| 11,218,566 | 243.1 | 44.1 | 50.2 | 58 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 1.8 |
| 20,396,299 | 70.4 | 132.8 | 74.8 | 86 | -6.1 | 29.0 | 7.5 |
| 8,879,202 | — | — | 96.2 | 48 | — | — | 9.1 |
| 10,954,370 | — | 26.6 | 72.4 | 57 | — | -31.4 | 18.8 |
| 24,157,170 | 159.3 | 218.0 | 69.9 | 98 | 12.2 | 67.3 | 6.5 |
| 17,742,898 | 145.3 | 74.9 | 124.8 | 113 | 17.9 | 4.5 | 63.8 |
| 10,805,970 | 151.1 | 106.9 | 35.0 | 59 | -10.9 | 22.4 | -1.7 |
| 17,380,859 | 85.1 | 108.8 | 43.5 | 108 | -6.7 | 7.1 | 20.0 |
| 12,833,500 | — | 154.4 | 41.1 | 61 | — | 51.0 | -17.6 |
| 25,580,957 | 202.9 | 117.6 | 67.8 | 125 | 37.2 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| 19,631,014 | — | — | 135.3 | 107 | — | — | 148.8 |
| 11,779,859 | 114.2 | 119.3 | 78.0 | 49 | 29.7 | -2.1 | 4.3 |
| 10,581,161 | 69.3 | 249.0 | 55.5 | 58 | 16.1 | 41.7 | 13.7 |
| 11,559,640 | — | 165.1 | 101.2 | 53 | — | 53.3 | 15.2 |
| 16,913,944 | — | 125.6 | 98.2 | 78 | — | 5.2 | 27.9 |
| 13,482,572 | 64.8 | 109.5 | 66.6 | 67 | -28.0 | 13.0 | 9.8 |
| 28,695,585 | 80.8 | 108.6 | 60.1 | 142 | 35.5 | 16.7 | -3.4 |
| 19,848,181 | 226.2 | 169.5 | 102.3 | 110 | 51.6 | 46.8 | 59.4 |
| 13,165,298 | — | — | — | 77 | — | — | — |
| 10,868,634 | 87.5 | 162.2 | 56.4 | 54 | 0.0 | 18.6 | 5.9 |
| 17,427,569 | — | 152.1 | 77.3 | 89 | — | — | 4.7 |
| 24,386,384 | 238.8 | 129.8 | 59.8 | 97 | 52.9 | 24.4 | 0.0 |
| 11,292,552 | — | 87.4 | 40.3 | 36 | — | 7.3 | -39.0 |

Source: Association of Research Libraries, "ARL Statistics" (<http://viva.lib.virginia.edu/socsci/arl/data.html>, 1999).

Table 77
Universities' Endowments¹

| National Rank, 2000 | University | Market Value (in thousands), 2000 | Percent Increase | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | | 1995 to 2000 | 1999 to 2000 |
| Total to 567 institutions | | \$241,077,755 | NA | NA |
| Total to top 100 institutions | | 186,438,677 | 134.4 | 24.9 |
| Total to top 10 institutions | | 81,636,525 | 141.1 | 30.3 |
| Total to SREB institutions | | 62,108,167 | NA | NA |
| SREB institutions as a percentage of total | | 25.8 | | |
| 1 | Harvard University (Massachusetts) | \$18,844,338 | 167.5 | 32.2 |
| 2 | Yale University (Connecticut) | 10,084,900 | 154.7 | 40.1 |
| 3 | University of Texas System | 10,013,175 | 98.5 | 23.2 |
| 4 | Stanford University (California) | 8,649,475 | 180.1 | 44.0 |
| 5 | Princeton University (New Jersey) | 8,398,100 | 116.3 | 29.8 |
| 6 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | 6,475,506 | 211.6 | 51.0 |
| 7 | University of California | 5,639,777 | 163.2 | 30.7 |
| 8 | Emory University (Georgia) | 5,032,683 | 125.5 | 12.4 |
| 9 | Columbia University (New York) | 4,263,972 | 93.7 | 17.3 |
| 10 | Washington University (Missouri) | 4,234,599 | 105.5 | 12.6 |
| Total to SREB institutions ranked 11 to 100 | | 30,998,879 | 178.6 | 38.2 |
| 11 | Texas A&M University System and Foundation | 4,205,849 | 89.5 | 12.3 |
| 15 | Rice University (Texas) | 3,372,458 | 120.4 | 14.8 |
| 19 | Duke University (North Carolina) | 2,663,891 | 256.2 | 58.7 |

"—" indicates data not available for at least one of the years necessary for the calculation.

"NA" indicates not applicable. The numbers of institutions reporting in each year were not the same.

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

¹Data include only institutions that participated in the National Association of College and University Business Officers study for 2000. There were 24 colleges or universities in the 1999 report that did not report in 2000, and there were 90 reporting in 2000 that did not report in 1999.

Sources: National Association of College and University Business Officers, "College and University Endowments," Chronicle of Higher Education (April 13, 2000) and various years.

Table 77
continued

| National Rank, 2000 | University | Market Value (in thousands), 2000 | Percent Increase | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | | 1995 to 2000 | 1999 to 2000 |
| 21 | Vanderbilt University (Tennessee) | 2,314,935 | — | 26.4 |
| 23 | Johns Hopkins University (Maryland) | 1,825,212 | 117.7 | 20.0 |
| 24 | University of Virginia | 1,738,984 | 111.1 | 24.4 |
| 35 | Georgia Institute of Technology and Foundation | 1,141,666 | 240.3 | 20.4 |
| 37 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Foundation | 1,105,254 | 317.8 | 19.4 |
| 38 | University of Richmond (Virginia) | 1,068,708 | 140.8 | 33.0 |
| 39 | Baylor College of Medicine (Texas) | 1,044,685 | — | — |
| 43 | Texas Christian University | 988,127 | 124.1 | 18.3 |
| 45 | Wake Forest University (North Carolina) | 969,618 | 129.9 | 13.0 |
| 54 | University of Delaware | 911,521 | 81.2 | 17.3 |
| 55 | Southern Methodist University (Texas) | 911,121 | 88.6 | 15.3 |
| 61 | Berea College (Kentucky) | 861,303 | — | 36.7 |
| 71 | University of Tulsa (Oklahoma) | 725,470 | 83.0 | 6.0 |
| 72 | University of Florida Foundation | 681,370 | 103.5 | 13.2 |
| 76 | Trinity University (Texas) | 656,978 | 78.8 | 12.4 |
| 77 | Baylor University (Texas) | 645,095 | 89.3 | 9.9 |
| 78 | Tulane University (Louisiana) | 636,350 | 91.0 | 16.1 |
| 79 | University of Alabama System | 619,891 | 116.4 | 12.1 |
| 88 | University System of Maryland and Foundation | 498,533 | 194.8 | * |
| 90 | University of Oklahoma and Foundation | 492,127 | 114.3 | 1.7 |
| 98 | University of Miami (Florida) | 465,212 | 75.6 | 8.5 |
| 99 | University of Louisville Foundation (Kentucky) | 454,521 | — | 19.0 |

Table 78
Federal Earmarked Appropriations for Higher Education

| | Individual Earmarks ¹ (in thousands) | | | Shared Earmarks ¹ (in thousands) | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 2000 | Change, 1990 to 1995 | Change, 1995 to 2000 | 2000 | Change, 1990 to 1995 | Change, 1995 to 2000 |
| United States | \$763,302 | \$221,227 | \$333,075 | \$690,797 | \$343,099 | \$169,020 |
| SREB states² | 297,858 | 94,969 | 126,991 | 286,142 | 206,985 | 51,559 |
| SREB states as a percentage of nation | 39.0 | 42.9 | 38.1 | 41.4 | 60.3 | 30.5 |
| Alabama | \$38,810 | -\$3,527 | \$37,637 | \$42,500 | \$20,799 | \$20,201 |
| Arkansas | 7,692 | 6,568 | -1,993 | 7,525 | 1,259 | 3,810 |
| Delaware | 0 | NA | NA | 0 | NA | NA |
| Florida | 35,538 | 28,228 | 2,818 | 17,024 | 17,059 | -3,476 |
| Georgia | 4,360 | 12,929 | -10,573 | 13,650 | 29,321 | -15,971 |
| Kentucky | 20,850 | 1,143 | 17,980 | 10,800 | -350 | 9,100 |
| Louisiana | 17,199 | 8,646 | -3,922 | 13,514 | 49,494 | -42,437 |
| Maryland | 5,828 | 11,359 | -7,405 | 13,600 | NA | NA |
| Mississippi | 40,767 | -820 | 27,700 | 26,290 | -398 | 19,346 |
| North Carolina | 6,625 | 1,736 | 1,998 | 18,586 | NA | -1,035 |
| Oklahoma | 5,722 | 1,196 | -1,062 | 5,376 | 197 | 4,846 |
| South Carolina | 22,816 | 16,175 | 6,164 | 17,750 | 23,871 | -6,471 |
| Tennessee | 0 | 1,639 | NA | 10,786 | NA | 786 |
| Texas | 47,537 | -1,605 | 39,770 | 67,774 | 32,792 | 33,266 |
| Virginia | 4,251 | 728 | 2,931 | 11,926 | 1,145 | 10,626 |
| West Virginia | 39,862 | 9,197 | 19,215 | 9,042 | 2,175 | 5,367 |

"NA" indicates not applicable. There were no funds in the state in at least one of the years.

¹ Individual earmarks are funds going to a single college or university. Shared earmarks are funds going to more than one institution.

² The change figures for the SREB states do not equal the sums of the amounts shown because of rounding.

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education, "Facts and Figures" (www.chronicle.com/stats).



Throughout its 30-year history, the SREB-State Data Exchange has recognized the importance of reporting statistical comparisons by institutional category — unlike most other statistical reports, even today. States have very different mixes of types of institutions, and statewide aggregate comparisons always should be interpreted cautiously.

Designed to be used for interstate statistical comparisons, the SREB system for categorizing postsecondary education institutions is based on several factors relevant to determining resource requirements. Institutions are classified based on size (number of degrees), role (types of degrees), breadth of program offerings (number of program areas in which degrees are granted) and comprehensiveness (distribution of degrees across program areas). The SREB classifications do not take into account other factors relevant to determining resource requirements, such as cost differences among programs or externally funded research.

The SREB-State Data Exchange also recognizes that different categorization schemes may serve different purposes. Many states use peer-group comparisons, which sometimes include institutions outside the SREB region, for purposes other than interstate statistical comparisons. For example, many funding formulas for higher education incorporate peer-group comparisons.

The SREB-State Data Exchange has assisted states in analyzing alternate peer groups since 1991, when SREB began a trial system for making the by-college data from the Data Exchange survey available through an online data library. This trial system was judged successful, so beginning with the SREB-State Data Exchange 1995-96, the by-college databases from all parts of the survey have been available to researchers and planners who may need to form their own comparison groups. SREB publications show results using the categories listed below.

Institutions are assigned to categories using data on program completions from the previous academic year. To keep the statistical comparison groups relatively stable over time, institutions change categories when they meet the criteria for another category for the third consecutive time.

For the 1999-2000 SREB-State Data Exchange survey, institutions were assigned to categories based on data from the 1998-99 academic year.

SREB Four-Year 1:

Institutions that award at least 100 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least 10 CIP categories (two-digit classification) — with no more than 50 percent in any one category.

AL Auburn University
 AL University of Alabama
 AL University of Alabama at Birmingham
 AR University of Arkansas Main Campus¹
 DE University of Delaware
 FL Florida State University
 FL University of Florida
 FL University of South Florida
 GA Georgia State University
 GA University of Georgia
 KY University of Kentucky
 LA Louisiana State University and
 A&M College
 MD University of Maryland, College Park
 MS Mississippi State University
 NC North Carolina State University
 NC University of North Carolina at
 Chapel Hill
 OK Oklahoma State University Main
 Campus
 OK University of Oklahoma Norman
 Campus
 SC University of South Carolina—
 Columbia
 TN University of Tennessee, Knoxville
 TX Texas A&M University
 TX Texas Tech University
 TX University of Houston
 TX University of North Texas
 TX University of Texas at Austin
 VA University of Virginia
 VA Virginia Tech
 WV West Virginia University

SREB Four-Year 2:

Institutions that award at least 30 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least five CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL University of Alabama in Huntsville
 FL Florida Atlantic University
 FL Florida International University
 FL University of Central Florida
 GA Georgia Institute of Technology
 KY University of Louisville
 LA University of Louisiana at Lafayette²
 LA University of New Orleans
 MD University of Maryland Baltimore
 County
 MS University of Mississippi³
 MS University of Southern Mississippi
 NC University of North Carolina at
 Greensboro
 SC Clemson University⁴
 TN University of Memphis
 TX Texas Woman's University
 TX University of Texas at Arlington
 TX University of Texas at Dallas
 VA College of William and Mary
 VA George Mason University
 VA Old Dominion University
 VA Virginia Commonwealth University

SREB Four-Year 3:

Institutions that award at least 100 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees — with master's, education specialist and post-master's degrees distributed among at least 10 CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University
 AL Jacksonville State University
 AL University of South Alabama
 AR Arkansas State University
 AR University of Arkansas at Little Rock
 AR University of Central Arkansas
 FL Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University
 FL University of North Florida
 FL University of West Florida
 GA Georgia Southern University
 GA State University of West Georgia⁵
 KY Eastern Kentucky University
 KY Murray State University
 KY Western Kentucky University
 LA Louisiana Tech University
 LA Southern University and A&M College at Baton Rouge
 LA University of Louisiana at Monroe⁶
 MD Towson University
 MS Jackson State University
 NC Appalachian State University
 NC East Carolina University
 NC North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University
 NC North Carolina Central University
 NC University of North Carolina at Charlotte
 NC Western Carolina University
 OK University of Central Oklahoma
 SC Winthrop University
 TN East Tennessee State University

TN Middle Tennessee State University
 TN Tennessee State University
 TX Lamar University–Beaumont
 TX Prairie View A&M University
 TX Sam Houston State University
 TX Southwest Texas State University
 TX Stephen F. Austin State University
 TX Sul Ross State University
 TX Texas A&M University–Commerce
 TX Texas A&M University–Corpus Christi
 TX Texas A&M University–Kingsville
 TX Texas Southern University
 TX University of Houston–Clear Lake
 TX University of Texas at El Paso
 TX University of Texas–Pan American
 TX University of Texas at San Antonio
 TX University of Texas at Tyler
 TX West Texas A&M University
 VA James Madison University
 VA Radford University
 WV Marshall University

SREB Four-Year 4:

Institutions that award at least 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees — with master's, education specialist and post-master's degrees distributed among at least five CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL Auburn University at Montgomery
 AL Troy State University
 AL University of Montevallo
 AL University of North Alabama
 DE Delaware State University
 GA Albany State University
 GA Georgia College & State University
 GA Kennesaw State University⁷
 GA Valdosta State University

KY Morehead State University
 LA Grambling State University
 LA McNeese State University
 LA Northwestern State University
 LA Southeastern Louisiana University
 MD Bowie State University
 MD Frostburg State University
 MD Morgan State University
 MD Salisbury State University
 MD University of Baltimore
 MD University of Maryland Eastern Shore
 MS Delta State University⁸
 NC Fayetteville State University
 NC University of North Carolina at
 Wilmington
 OK Northeastern State University
 OK Southwestern Oklahoma State
 University⁹
 SC The Citadel, the Military College of
 South Carolina
 SC College of Charleston
 TN Austin Peay State University
 TN Tennessee Technological University
 TN University of Tennessee at
 Chattanooga¹⁰
 TX Angelo State University¹¹
 TX Midwestern State University¹²
 TX Tarleton State University
 TX Texas A&M International University
 TX University of Texas at Brownsville¹³
 TX University of Texas of the Permian
 Basin
 VA Norfolk State University
 VA Virginia State University

SREB Four-Year 5:

*Institutions that award at least 30 master's,
 education specialist, post-master's or
 doctoral degrees.*

AL Alabama State University
 AL Troy State University Dothan
 AL Troy State University Montgomery
 AL University of West Alabama
 AR Arkansas Tech University
 AR Henderson State University
 AR Southern Arkansas University
 FL Florida Gulf Coast University
 GA Armstrong Atlantic State University¹⁴
 GA Augusta State University
 GA Columbus State University
 GA Fort Valley State University
 GA Georgia Southwestern State University
 GA North Georgia College & State
 University
 KY Northern Kentucky University¹⁵
 LA Louisiana State University in Shreveport
 LA Nicholls State University
 LA Southern University at New Orleans
 MD Coppin State College
 MS Alcorn State University¹⁶
 MS Mississippi University for Women
 NC University of North Carolina at
 Pembroke
 OK Cameron University
 OK East Central University
 OK Northwestern Oklahoma State
 University
 OK Southeastern Oklahoma State University
 SC Francis Marion University
 SC South Carolina State University
 TN University of Tennessee at Martin
 TX Sul Ross State University--
 Rio Grande College
 TX Texas A&M University--Texarkana
 TX University of Houston--Victoria
 VA Longwood College

SREB Four-Year 6:

Institutions that award fewer than 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees.

AL Athens State University¹⁷
 AR University of Arkansas at Monticello
 AR University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
 GA Clayton College & State University
 GA Savannah State University
 KY Kentucky State University
 MD Saint Mary's College of Maryland
 MS Mississippi Valley State University¹⁸
 NC Elizabeth City State University
 NC University of North Carolina at Asheville
 NC Winston-Salem State University
 OK Langston University
 OK Oklahoma Panhandle State University
 OK University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma
 SC Coastal Carolina University
 SC Lander University¹⁹
 SC University of South Carolina–Aiken
 SC University of South Carolina–Spartanburg
 TX Texas A&M University at Galveston
 TX University of Houston–Downtown
 VA Christopher Newport University
 VA Mary Washington College
 VA University of Virginia's College at Wise²⁰
 WV Bluefield State College
 WV Concord College
 WV Fairmont State College
 WV Glenville State College
 WV Shepherd College
 WV West Liberty State College
 WV West Virginia State College
 WV West Virginia University Institute of Technology²¹

SREB Two-Year 1:

Institutions that award associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses. Some certificates and diplomas also may be awarded.

AL Alabama Southern Community College
 AL Beville State Community College²²
 AL Bishop State Community College
 AL Central Alabama Community College
 AL Chattahoochee Valley State Community College
 AL Enterprise State Junior College
 AL Gadsden State Community College
 AL George Corley Wallace State Community College–Selma
 AL George C. Wallace State Community College–Dothan²³
 AL James H. Faulkner State Community College
 AL Jefferson Davis Community College
 AL Jefferson State Community College
 AL John C. Calhoun State Community College
 AL Lawson State Community College
 AL Lurleen B. Wallace State Junior College
 AL Northeast Alabama State Community College
 AL Northwest-Shoals Community College²⁴
 AL Shelton State Community College
 AL Snead State Community College
 AL Southern Union State Community College
 AL Wallace Community College–Hanceville
 AR Arkansas State University–Beebe/Newport
 AR Arkansas State University Mountain Home
 AR Black River Technical College
 AR Cossatot Technical College
 AR East Arkansas Community College
 AR Garland County Community College

| | | | |
|----|--|----|--------------------------------------|
| AR | Mid-South Community College ²⁵ | FL | Miami-Dade Community College |
| AR | Mississippi County Community College | FL | North Florida Community College |
| AR | North Arkansas College ²⁶ | FL | Okaloosa-Walton Community College |
| AR | Northwest Arkansas Community College | FL | Palm Beach Community College |
| AR | Ouachita Technical College | FL | Pasco-Hernando Community College |
| AR | Ozarka College ²⁷ | FL | Pensacola Junior College |
| AR | Petit Jean College ²⁸ | FL | Polk Community College |
| AR | Phillips Community College of the University of Arkansas ²⁹ | FL | Santa Fe Community College |
| AR | Pulaski Technical College | FL | Seminole Community College |
| AR | Rich Mountain Community College | FL | South Florida Community College |
| AR | South Arkansas Community College | FL | St. Johns River Community College |
| AR | Southeast Arkansas College | FL | St. Petersburg Junior College |
| AR | Southern Arkansas University Tech | FL | Tallahassee Community College |
| AR | University of Arkansas Community College at Batesville | FL | Valencia Community College |
| AR | University of Arkansas Community College at Hope | GA | Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College |
| AR | Westark College ³⁰ | GA | Atlanta Metropolitan College |
| DE | Delaware Technical and Community College-Owens | GA | Bainbridge College |
| DE | Delaware Technical and Community College-Terry | GA | Coastal Georgia College |
| DE | Delaware Technical and Community College-Stanton-Wilmington | GA | Dalton State College ³¹ |
| FL | Brevard Community College | GA | Darton College |
| FL | Broward Community College | GA | East Georgia College |
| FL | Central Florida Community College | GA | Floyd College |
| FL | Chipola Junior College | GA | Gainesville College |
| FL | Daytona Beach Community College | GA | Georgia Perimeter College |
| FL | Edison Community College | GA | Gordon College |
| FL | Florida Community College at Jacksonville | GA | Macon State College |
| FL | Florida Keys Community College | GA | Middle Georgia College |
| FL | Gulf Coast Community College | GA | South Georgia College |
| FL | Hillsborough Community College | GA | Waycross College |
| FL | Indian River Community College | KY | Ashland Community College |
| FL | Lake City Community College | KY | Elizabethtown Community College |
| FL | Lake-Sumter Community College | KY | Hazard Community College |
| FL | Manatee Community College | KY | Henderson Community College |
| | | KY | Hopkinsville Community College |
| | | KY | Jefferson Community College |
| | | KY | Lexington Community College |
| | | KY | Madisonville Community College |
| | | KY | Maysville Community College |
| | | KY | Owensboro Community College |
| | | KY | Paducah Community College |
| | | KY | Prestonburg Community College |
| | | KY | Somerset Community College |

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|--|---|
| KY Southeast Community College | MS Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College |
| LA Baton Rouge Community College ³² | MS Northeast Mississippi Community College |
| LA Bossier Parish Community College | MS Northwest Mississippi Community College |
| LA Delgado Community College | MS Pearl River Community College |
| LA Louisiana State University at Alexandria | MS Southwest Mississippi Community College |
| LA Louisiana State University at Eunice | NC Alamance Community College |
| LA Nunez Community College | NC Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College |
| LA River Parishes Community College ³³ | NC Beaufort County Community College |
| LA South Louisiana Community College ³⁴ | NC Bladen Community College |
| LA Southern University in Shreveport | NC Blue Ridge Community College |
| MD Allegany Community College | NC Brunswick Community College |
| MD Anne Arundel Community College | NC Caldwell Community College & Technical Institute |
| MD Baltimore City Community College | NC Cape Fear Community College |
| MD Carroll Community College | NC Carteret Community College |
| MD Cecil Community College | NC Catawba Valley Community College |
| MD Charles County Community College | NC Central Carolina Community College |
| MD Chesapeake College | NC Central Piedmont Community College |
| MD Community College of Baltimore County | NC Cleveland Community College |
| MD Frederick Community College | NC Coastal Carolina Community College |
| MD Garrett Community College | NC College of the Albemarle |
| MD Hagerstown Community College | NC Craven Community College |
| MD Harford Community College | NC Davidson County Community College |
| MD Howard Community College | NC Durham Technical Community College |
| MD Montgomery College Germantown Campus | NC Edgecombe Community College |
| MD Montgomery College Rockville Campus | NC Fayetteville Technical Community College |
| MD Montgomery College Takoma Park Campus | NC Forsyth Technical Community College |
| MD Prince George's Community College | NC Gaston College |
| MD Wor-Wic Community College | NC Guilford Technical Community College |
| MS Coahoma Community College | NC Halifax Community College |
| MS Copiah-Lincoln Community College | NC Haywood Community College |
| MS East Central Community College | NC Isothermal Community College |
| MS East Mississippi Community College | NC James Sprunt Community College |
| MS Hinds Community College | NC Johnston Community College |
| MS Holmes Community College | NC Lenoir Community College |
| MS Itawamba Community College | NC Martin Community College |
| MS Jones County Junior College | |
| MS Meridian Community College | |
| MS Mississippi Delta Community College | |

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|--|--|
| NC Mayland Community College | OK Rogers State University ³⁶ |
| NC McDowell Technical Community College | OK Rose State College |
| NC Mitchell Community College | OK Seminole State College |
| NC Montgomery Community College | OK Tulsa Community College |
| NC Nash Community College | OK Western Oklahoma State College |
| NC Pamlico Community College | SC Aiken Technical College |
| NC Piedmont Community College | SC Central Carolina Technical College |
| NC Pitt Community College | SC Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical College |
| NC Randolph Community College | SC Denmark Technical College |
| NC Richmond Community College | SC Florence-Darlington Technical College |
| NC Roanoke-Chowan Community College | SC Greenville Technical College |
| NC Robeson Community College | SC Horry-Georgetown Technical College |
| NC Rockingham Community College | SC Midlands Technical College |
| NC Rowan-Cabarrus Community College | SC Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College |
| NC Sampson Community College | SC Piedmont Technical College |
| NC Sandhills Community College | SC Spartanburg Technical College |
| NC South Piedmont Community College ³⁵ | SC Technical College of the Low Country |
| NC Southeastern Community College | SC Tri-County Technical College |
| NC Southwestern Community College | SC Trident Technical College |
| NC Stanly Community College | SC University of South Carolina—Beaufort |
| NC Surry Community College | SC University of South Carolina—Lancaster |
| NC Tri-County Community College | SC University of South Carolina—Salkehatchie |
| NC Vance-Granville Community College | SC University of South Carolina—Sumter |
| NC Wake Technical Community College | SC University of South Carolina—Union |
| NC Wayne Community College | SC Williamsburg Technical College |
| NC Western Piedmont Community College | SC York Technical College |
| NC Wilkes Community College | TN Chattanooga State Technical Community College |
| NC Wilson Technical Community College | TN Cleveland State Community College |
| OK Carl Albert State College | TN Columbia State Community College |
| OK Connors State College | TN Dyersburg State Community College |
| OK Eastern Oklahoma State College | TN Jackson State Community College |
| OK Murray State College | TN Motlow State Community College |
| OK Northeastern Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College | TN Nashville State Technical Institute |
| OK Northern Oklahoma College | TN Northeast State Technical Community College |
| OK Oklahoma City Community College | TN Pellissippi State Technical Community College |
| OK Oklahoma State University Technical Branch, Oklahoma City | TN Roane State Community College |
| OK Oklahoma State University Technical Branch, Okmulgee | TN Shelby State Community College |
| OK Redlands Community College | |

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|----|---|----|---|
| TN | State Technical Institute at Memphis | TX | Northeast Texas Community College |
| TN | Volunteer State Community College | TX | Northwest Vista College |
| TN | Walters State Community College | TX | Odessa College |
| TX | Alvin Community College | TX | Palo Alto College |
| TX | Amarillo College | TX | Panola College |
| TX | Angelina College | TX | Paris Junior College |
| TX | Austin Community College | TX | Ranger College |
| TX | Blinn College | TX | Richland College |
| TX | Brazosport College | TX | San Antonio College |
| TX | Brookhaven College | TX | San Jacinto College |
| TX | Cedar Valley College | TX | South Plains College |
| TX | Central Texas College | TX | South Texas Community College |
| TX | Cisco Junior College | TX | Southwest Texas Junior College |
| TX | Clarendon College | TX | St. Philip's College |
| TX | Coastal Bend College | TX | Tarrant County College ³⁹ |
| TX | College of the Mainland | TX | Temple College |
| TX | Collin County Community College | TX | Texarkana College |
| TX | Del Mar College | TX | Texas Southmost College |
| TX | Eastfield College | TX | Texas State Technical College– Harlingen |
| TX | El Centro College | TX | Texas State Technical College– Sweetwater |
| TX | El Paso County Community College | TX | Texas State Technical College– Waco/Marshall |
| TX | Frank Phillips College | TX | Trinity Valley Community College |
| TX | Galveston College | TX | Tyler Junior College |
| TX | Grayson County College | TX | Vernon Regional Junior College |
| TX | Hill College | TX | Victoria College |
| TX | Houston Community College | TX | Weatherford College |
| TX | Howard College | TX | Western Texas College |
| TX | Kilgore College | TX | Wharton County Junior College |
| TX | Lamar Institute of Technology | VA | Blue Ridge Community College |
| TX | Lamar State College Orange Campus ³⁷ | VA | Central Virginia Community College |
| TX | Lamar State College–Port Arthur Campus ³⁸ | VA | Danville Community College |
| TX | Laredo Community College | VA | D.S. Lancaster Community College |
| TX | Lee College | VA | Eastern Shore Community College |
| TX | McLennan Community College | VA | Germanna Community College |
| TX | Midland College | VA | John Tyler Community College |
| TX | Mountain View College | VA | J.S. Reynolds Community College |
| TX | Navarro College | VA | Lord Fairfax Community College |
| TX | North Central Texas College | VA | Mountain Empire Community College |
| TX | North Harris Montgomery Community College District | VA | New River Community College |
| TX | North Lake College | | |

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|---|---|
| VA Northern Virginia Community College | AR Great Rivers Technical Institute |
| VA Patrick Henry Community College | AR Northwest Technical Institute |
| VA Paul D. Camp Community College | AR Quapaw Technical Institute |
| VA Piedmont Virginia Community College | AR Rice Belt Technical Institute |
| VA Rappahannock Community College | AR Riverside Technical Institute |
| VA Richard Bland College | FL Atlantic Vocational-Technical Center |
| VA Southside Virginia Community College | FL Bradford Union Area Vocational-Technical Center |
| VA Southwest Virginia Community College | FL Charlotte County Vocational-Technical Center |
| VA Thomas Nelson Community College | FL Collier County Vocational-Technical Center |
| VA Tidewater Community College | FL David G. Erwin Area Vocational-Technical Center |
| VA Virginia Highlands Community College | FL George Stone Area Vocational Center |
| VA Virginia Western Community College | FL Lake County Area Vocational-Technical Center |
| VA Wytheville Community College | FL Lee County Area Vocational-Technical Center |
| WV Potomac State College of West Virginia University | FL Lindsey Hopkins Technical Education Center |
| WV Southern West Virginia Community & Technical College | FL Lively Area Vocational-Technical Center |
| WV West Virginia Northern Community College | FL Manatee Area Vocational-Technical Center |
| WV West Virginia University at Parkersburg | FL Maynard A. Traviss Vocational-Technical Center |
| | FL Miami Lakes Technical Education Center |
| | FL Mid-Florida Technical Institute |
| | FL North Technical Education Center |
| | FL Orlando Vocational-Technical Center |
| | FL Pinellas Vocational-Technical Institute—Clearwater |
| | FL Pinellas Vocational-Technical Institute—St. Petersburg |
| | FL Radford M. Locklin Vocational-Technical Center |
| | FL Ridge Vocational-Technical Center |
| | FL Roberts Vocational-Technical Institute |
| | FL Sarasota County Vocational-Technical Center |

SREB Two-Year 2:

Institutions that award vocational/technical certificates and diplomas. Some vocational/technical associate's degrees also may be awarded.

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|--|
| AL Bessemer State Technical College |
| AL Harry F. Ayers State Technical College |
| AL John M. Patterson State Technical College |
| AL J.F. Drake State Technical College |
| AL J.F. Ingram State Technical College |
| AL MacArthur Technical College |
| AL Reid State Technical College |
| AL Trenholm Technical College |
| AR Arkansas Valley Technical Institute |
| AR Cotton Boll Technical Institute |
| AR Crowley's Ridge Technical Institute |
| AR Delta Technical Institute |
| AR Foothills Technical Institute |
| AR Forest Echoes Technical Institute |

| | |
|--|---|
| FL Sheridan Vocational-Technical Center | GA Okefenokee Technical Institute |
| FL South Technical Education Center | GA Sandersville Technical Institute |
| FL St. Augustine Technical Center | GA Savannah Technical Institute |
| FL Suwanee-Hamilton Area Vocational & Adult Center | GA South Georgia Technical Institute |
| FL Tampa Bay Area Vocational-Technical Center | GA Southeastern Technical Institute |
| FL Taylor County Area Vocational-Technical Center | GA Swainsboro Technical Institute |
| FL Thomas P. Haney Area Vocational-Technical Center | GA Thomas Technical Institute |
| FL Washington-Holmes Area Vocational-Technical Center | GA Valdosta Technical Institute |
| FL West Technical Education Center | GA West Georgia Technical Institute |
| FL William T. McFatter Vocational-Technical Center | KY Ashland Technical College |
| FL Witchlachooshee Vocational & Adult Education Center | KY Bowling Green Technical College |
| GA Albany Technical Institute | KY Central Kentucky Technical College |
| GA Altamaha Technical Institute | KY Cumberland Valley Technical College ⁴² |
| GA Appalachian Technical Institute ⁴⁰ | KY Elizabethtown Technical College |
| GA Athens Area Technical Institute | KY Hazard Technical College |
| GA Atlanta Area Technical School | KY Jefferson Technical College |
| GA Augusta Technical Institute | KY Kentucky Advanced Technical Institute |
| GA Carroll Technical Institute | KY Laurel Technical College |
| GA Chattahoochee Technical Institute | KY Madisonville Technical College |
| GA Columbus Technical Institute | KY Mayo Technical College |
| GA Coosa Valley Technical Institute | KY Northern Kentucky Technical College |
| GA DeKalb Technical Institute | KY Owensboro Technical College |
| GA East Central Technical Institute | KY Rowan Technical College |
| GA Flint River Technical Institute | KY Somerset Technical College |
| GA Griffin Technical Institute | KY West Kentucky Technical College |
| GA Gwinnett Technical Institute | LA Louisiana Technical College–Acadian Campus ⁴³ |
| GA Heart of Georgia Technical Institute | LA Louisiana Technical College–Alexandria Campus ⁴³ |
| GA Lanier Technical Institute | LA Louisiana Technical College–Ascension Campus ⁴³ |
| GA Macon Technical Institute | LA Louisiana Technical College–Avoyelles Campus ⁴³ |
| GA Middle Georgia Technical Institute | LA Louisiana Technical College–Bastrop Campus ⁴³ |
| GA Moultrie Area Technical Institute | LA Louisiana Technical College–Baton Rouge Campus ⁴³ |
| GA North Georgia Technical Institute | LA Louisiana Technical College–Charles B. Coreil Campus ⁴³ |
| GA North Metro Technical Institute | LA Louisiana Technical College–Delta/Ouachita Campus ⁴³ |
| GA Northwestern Technical Institute ⁴¹ | |
| GA Ogeechee Technical Institute | |

- LA Louisiana Technical College–
Evangeline Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Florida
Parishes Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Folkes
Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Gulf
Area Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–
Hammond Area Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Huey P.
Long Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Jefferson
Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–
Jumonville Memorial Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–L.E.
Fletcher Campus⁴⁴
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Lafayette
Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Lafourche
Campus⁴⁵
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Lamar
Salter Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Mansfield
Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Morgan
Smith Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–
Natchitoches Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–North
Central Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Northeast
Louisiana Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Northwest
Louisiana Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Oakdale
Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–River
Parishes Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Ruston
Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Sabine
Valley Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Shelby
M. Jackson Campus⁴⁶
- LA Louisiana Technical College–
Shreveport/Bossier Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Sidney
N. Collier Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Slidell
Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Sowela
Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Sullivan
Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–T.H.
Harris Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Tallulah
Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Teche
Area Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–West
Jefferson Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Westside
Campus⁴³
- LA Louisiana Technical College–Young
Memorial Campus⁴³
- OK Caddo-Kiowa Technology Center⁴⁷
- OK Canadian Valley Technology Center
(Chickasha Campus)⁴⁷
- OK Canadian Valley Technology Center
(El Reno Campus)⁴⁷
- OK Central Oklahoma Technology Center
(Drumright Campus)⁴⁷
- OK Central Oklahoma Technology Center
(Sapulpa Campus)⁴⁷
- OK Eastern Oklahoma County Technology
Center (Choctaw Campus)⁴⁷
- OK Francis Tuttle Technology Center⁴⁷
- OK Gordon Cooper Technology Center⁴⁷
- OK Great Plains Technology Center⁴⁷
- OK High Plains Technology Center
(Woodward Campus)⁴⁷

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| OK Indian Capital Technology Center (Muskogee Campus) ⁴⁷ | OK Pioneer Technology Center ⁴⁷ |
| OK Indian Capital Technology Center (Salisaw Campus) ⁴⁷ | OK Red River Technology Center ⁴⁷ |
| OK Indian Capital Technology Center (Stillwell Campus) ⁴⁷ | OK Southern Oklahoma Technology Center ⁴⁷ |
| OK Indian Meridian Technology Center (Stillwater Campus) ⁴⁷ | OK Tri-County Technology Center (Bartlesville Campus) ⁴⁷ |
| OK Kiamichi Technology Center (Atoka Campus) ⁴⁷ | OK Tulsa County Technology Center (Airpark Campus) ⁴⁷ |
| OK Kiamichi Technology Center (Durant Campus) ⁴⁷ | OK Tulsa County Technology Center (Memorial Campus) ⁴⁷ |
| OK Kiamichi Technology Center (Hugo Campus) ⁴⁷ | OK Tulsa County Technology Center (Peoria Campus) ⁴⁷ |
| OK Kiamichi Technology Center (McAlester Campus) ⁴⁷ | OK Tulsa County Technology Center (Southeast Campus) ⁴⁷ |
| OK Kiamichi Technology Center (McCurtain County Campus) ⁴⁷ | OK Western Oklahoma Technology Center (Burns Flat Campus) ⁴⁷ |
| OK Kiamichi Technology Center (Poteau Campus) ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Athens |
| OK Kiamichi Technology Center (Talihina Campus) ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Chattanooga |
| OK Mid-America Technology Center (Wayne Campus) ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Covington |
| OK Mid-Del Technology Center (Midwest City Campus) ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Crossville |
| OK Moore-Norman Technology Center ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Crump |
| OK Northeast Oklahoma Technology Center (Afton Campus) ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Dickson |
| OK Northeast Oklahoma Technology Center (Pryor Campus) ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Elizabethton |
| OK Oklahoma City Technology Center (Adult Center Campus) ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Harriman |
| OK Oklahoma City Technology Center (Foster Estes Campus) ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Hartsville |
| OK Oklahoma City Technology Center (Springlake Campus) ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Holenwald |
| OK Oklahoma Northwest Technology Center (Alva Campus) ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Jacksboro |
| OK Oklahoma Northwest Technology Center (Fairview Campus) ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Jackson |
| OK O.T. Autry Technology Center ⁴⁷ | TN Tennessee Technical College at Knoxville |
| | TN Tennessee Technical College at Livingston |
| | TN Tennessee Technical College at McKenzie |

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|---|---|
| TN Tennessee Technical College at McMinnville | WV Marion County Vocational-Technical Center |
| TN Tennessee Technical College at Memphis | WV Mason County Vocational-Technical Center |
| TN Tennessee Technical College at Morristown | WV McDowell County Vocational-Technical Center |
| TN Tennessee Technical College at Murfreesboro | WV Mercer County Vocational-Technical Center |
| TN Tennessee Technical College at Nashville | WV Mineral County Vocational-Technical Center |
| TN Tennessee Technical College at Newbern | WV Mingo County Vocational-Technical Center |
| TN Tennessee Technical College at Oneida | WV Monongalia County Technical Education Center |
| TN Tennessee Technical College at Paris | WV Monroe County Vocational-Technical Center |
| TN Tennessee Technical College at Pulaski | WV Nicholas County Vocational-Technical Center |
| TN Tennessee Technical College at Ripley | WV Pleasants-Richie-Tyler Vocational-Technical Center |
| TN Tennessee Technical College at Shelbyville | WV Preston County Education Center |
| TN Tennessee Technical College at Whiteville | WV Putnam County Vocational-Technical Center |
| WV Arch A. Moore Jr. Career Center | WV Raleigh County Academy of Careers and Technology |
| WV Barbour County Vocational-Technical Center | WV Ralph R. Willis Vocational-Technical Center |
| WV Benjamin Franklin Vocational Center | WV Randolph County Vocational-Technical Center |
| WV Boone County Career & Technical Center | WV Roane-Jackson Technical Center |
| WV Braxton County High School | WV South Branch Vocational-Technical Center |
| WV Brooke High School | WV Summers County Vocational-Technical Center |
| WV Cabell County Vocational-Technical Center | WV Taylor County Vocational-Technical Center |
| WV Calhoun-Gilmer Vocational-Technical Center | WV Tucker County Vocational-Technical Center |
| WV Carver Vocational Center | WV United Technical Center |
| WV Charles E. Yeager Career Center | WV Wetzel County Vocational-Technical Center |
| WV Fayette Plateau Vocational-Technical Center | |
| WV Fred W. Eberle Technical Center | |
| WV Garnet Vocational Center | |
| WV Hampshire County Career Center | |
| WV James Rumsey Technical Center | |
| WV John D. Rockefeller IV Vocational-Technical Center | |

WV Wood County Vocational-Technical
Center

WV Wyoming County Vocational-Technical
Center

Specialized:

Special-purpose institutions that offer specialized degree programs. These may include medical or health science centers and, in some instances, stand-alone law schools, fine arts schools or engineering schools.

AR University of Arkansas for Medical
Sciences

GA Medical College of Georgia

GA Southern Polytechnic State University

LA Louisiana State University Law Center

LA Louisiana State University Medical
Center

LA Louisiana State University Agricultural
Center⁴⁸

MD University of Maryland at Baltimore

MD University of Maryland University
College

MS University of Mississippi Medical
Center

NC North Carolina School of the Arts

SC Medical University of South Carolina

TN University of Tennessee at Memphis⁴⁹

TX Texas A&M University System Health
Sciences Center

TX Texas Tech University Health Sciences
Center

TX University of North Texas Health
Science Center at Fort Worth

TX University of Texas Health Science
Center at Houston

TX University of Texas Health Science
Center at San Antonio

TX University of Texas Medical Branch at
Galveston

TX University of Texas Southwestern
Medical Center at Dallas

VA Virginia Military Institute

WV West Virginia School of Osteopathic
Medicine

- ¹ Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 2 institution in 1999-2000.
- ² Formerly University of Southwestern Louisiana.
- ³ Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 1 institution in 1999-2000.
- ⁴ Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 1 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ⁵ Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ⁶ Formerly Northeast Louisiana University.
- ⁷ Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ⁸ Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ⁹ Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1999-2000.
- ¹⁰ Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ¹¹ Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ¹² Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ¹³ Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ¹⁴ Reclassified: met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ¹⁵ Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1999-2000.
- ¹⁶ Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ¹⁷ Formerly Athens State College.
- ¹⁸ Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ¹⁹ Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1998-99 and 1999-2000.
- ²⁰ Formerly Clinch Valley College at the University of Virginia.
- ²¹ Formerly West Virginia Institute of Technology.
- ²² Now includes Walker College, which formerly was listed as an SREB Two-Year 1 institution.
- ²³ Now includes Alabama Aviation and Technical College and Sparks State Technical College, which formerly were listed as SREB Two-Year 2 institutions.
- ²⁴ This institution is a merger of Northwest Community College and Shoals Community College.
- ²⁵ Formerly Mid-South Technical College.
- ²⁶ Formerly North Arkansas Community College.
- ²⁷ Formerly Ozarka Technical College.
- ²⁸ Formerly Petit Jean Technical College.
- ²⁹ Formerly Phillips County Community College.
- ³⁰ Formerly Westark Community College.
- ³¹ Now includes Dalton School of Health Occupations, which formerly was listed as an SREB Two-Year 2 institution.
- ³² New listing.
- ³³ New listing.
- ³⁴ New listing.
- ³⁵ Formerly Anson Community College.
- ³⁶ Will be listed as a four-year institution when bachelor's degrees are awarded.
- ³⁷ Formerly Lamar University—Orange Campus.
- ³⁸ Formerly Lamar University—Port Arthur Campus.
- ³⁹ Formerly Tarrant County Junior College.
- ⁴⁰ Formerly Pickens Technical Institute.
- ⁴¹ Formerly Walker Technical Institute.
- ⁴² New listing.
- ⁴³ Formerly a technical institute.
- ⁴⁴ Formerly South Louisiana Regional Technical Institute.
- ⁴⁵ Formerly Thibodaux Technical Institute.
- ⁴⁶ Formerly Concordia Technical Institute.
- ⁴⁷ Formerly an area vocational/technical school.
- ⁴⁸ This center is being shown separately to reflect better its separate status under Louisiana statute.
- ⁴⁹ Now includes University of Tennessee Space Institute and University of Tennessee Veterinary Medicine, which formerly were listed as specialized institutions.



The following is a list of the SREB states' postsecondary education agencies that reported comparative data on colleges, universities and vocational/technical institutes in the SREB-State Data Exchange, 1999-2000. For 30 years, the SREB-State Data Exchange annually has collected comparative data on higher education. Without these agencies' support and cooperation, this feat would be impossible.

Alabama

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Charlie Crist, Commissioner
Department of Education
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Louisiana

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Educational success increases: Virtually all of the nation's growth in bachelor's degrees occurred in the SREB states. The regional increases outpaced the national increases at every degree level. Women and minorities accounted for most of the growth. Fewer men have been receiving bachelor's degrees in six SREB states. Black students increased from 12 percent of the total to 14 percent — more than 11,400 more black students earning bachelor's degrees. Hispanic students' share of bachelor's degrees has increased to 6 percent.

Students and their families carry a greater financial burden: In half of the SREB states, tuition and fees account for larger percentages of median family incomes than they do nationwide. When the annual cost of attending public universities (including room and board) is adjusted for inflation, students pay 63 percent more (\$3,300) than students paid 20 years ago. Student financial aid is increasingly a matter of loans. There is \$3,470 in loans per full-time-equivalent student; 30 years ago the figure was \$840. The amount in grants per full-time-equivalent student rose from \$2,370 to \$2,500. The buying power of the maximum grant available to only the neediest students covers 35 percent of the cost of attending a public four-year college or university — half of what it once covered. Unlike states outside the SREB region, SREB states continue to focus on non-need-based financial aid.

Financial strain for colleges remains despite improvements: The average faculty salaries at public four-year colleges in seven SREB states moved closer to the national average. Three SREB states are at or above the national average. Average salaries in six states lost ground to the national average. Per-student state and local appropriations rose just \$40 (in 2000 currency) at public four-year colleges and universities and \$86 at public two-year colleges. The share of spending for instruction increased in only four SREB states.



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Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
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